

ELECTRIFICATION NOT FAR AWAY DECLARES NEW HAVEN COUNSEL

William H. Coolidge Says Passage of B. & P. \$8,000,000 Bonding Bill May Start the Work at Once

PLANS UNDER WAY

Proposed Expenditure of New Corporation to Include Extension of Four-Track to Providence

By passage of the bill granting the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation authority to issue \$8,000,000 in bonds, electrification of all the roads entering Boston may be started immediately, said William H. Coolidge, counsel for the New Haven-Boston & Maine system, today. Plans are being worked out now, continued Mr. Coolidge, though it may be some time before outward indications of progress will appear.

"This legislation had to go through before any other could be passed," said Mr. Coolidge. "It is simply one of a number of steps that must be taken preparatory to the electrification of all of the roads. It is in line with the electrification of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn and of the Boston & Maine to Beverly with the construction of the tunnel under Boston harbor."

"The New Haven interests in conference with the Boston & Providence directors concluded that the road itself should bear the cost of the change inasmuch as it was a big public improvement and the money expended would all go into the property. The present provisions of the lease declare that all properties shall revert back to the company when the lease expires and the New Haven did not care to expend such a large sum only to lose it at the end of the lease."

"The Boston & Providence is capitalized at \$4,000,000 and the bill provides for putting out bonds to double that and to obtain a mortgage of \$4,000,000, making a total of \$8,000,000. The present property of the company has a market value of \$12,000,000, so that the new issue is an easy matter."

The expenditure of \$8,000,000 will cover the extension of the four track roadbed into Providence, the elimination of all grade crossings, the substitution for the present steam locomotives of powerful electric engines, installation of the overhead electric system, erection of power stations and substations and shortening of the time between Boston and Providence and consequently between Boston and New York. There is at present a tunnel into Providence through which trains are operated by electric power, which will of course be included in the new arrangement.

"Back Bay station will be rendered considerably more pleasant to the waiting passenger by the absence of smoke and gases and the South station, with the yard, will of course be given a different aspect. The yard and terminal at the South station, however, are under the control of the Boston Terminal Company and therefore do not come within the electrification plans of the Boston & Providence railroad."

"All property along the line of the Providence division of the New Haven will be relieved of the smoke and gases and consequently will have a tendency to rise in value. The suburban sections which are rather closely located along this line within easy riding distance of the city will have unequalled electric service to the South station."

CAMBRIDGE MAYOR SENDS IN BUDGET

Mayor Barry of Cambridge today sent his annual budget to the clerk of the city council. While his recommendations will not be made public until it goes to the council next Tuesday night, it is understood that the budget totals \$2,600,000. Last year it was \$2,237,976.03.

CROWDS WATCH WORK ON NEW STEEL SPAN OVER B. & A. TRACKS



Junction of Castle and Tremont streets where erection of bridge is progressing

Large crowds are watching the work of building the steel bridge over the Boston & Albany tracks at Tremont and Castle streets. The old wooden bridge has been removed. It had been in use since 1889. The new bridge will accommodate the Boston Elevated railway's propellant cars.

Within fourteen hours the bridge was demolished, preparatory for the building of the new bridge. Oxy-acetylene gas was used.

THREE LIFE RAFTS CARRIED AS TEST BY LACONIA ON VOYAGE

Piled on the aft boat deck of the Cunarder Laconia, Capt. W. R. D. Irvine, when that vessel backed out of her East Boston berth today for Liverpool, were three Carley life rafts in addition to her regular equipment of lifeboats.

Charles Stewart of the Cunard line said they were being tried as an experiment and that they would be tossed overboard and whichever side happened to be up would be the top, as they are so built that either side will serve as top. The steamer also carried out the original model of the Matson life-raft which recently was tested at the Fore River shipbuilding yards at Quincy, by United States naval and Argentine officials. Mr. Stewart said that there was accommodation for 1100 persons on the life-saving apparatus carried by the Laconia.

The Laconia took out 171 saloon, 250 second cabin and 400 steerage passengers. She will call at Fishguard, being the first Cunarder to stop there this season. Steamers will now call there each trip and in each direction for about two months. When the Franconia sailed from here about this time last year she only took out 119 saloon passengers, showing that the tide of European travel is increasing rather than decreasing.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan of Boston were among those sailing. Mr. Jordan will meet Mr. Russell, manager of the Boston opera house, while abroad and plan the engagement of several singers to be heard here next season, it is said.

Lady Carter, wife of Sir Gilbert Carter, former Governor of Barbados; A. A. Booth, chairman of the Cunard line, with Mrs. Booth and daughter; Dr. Henry A. Christian, Dr. Thomas F. Leen of the Boston school board, Dr. George F. O'Day of Worcester and Miss Emily Hale, daughter of Edward Everett Hale were also saloon passengers.

SCHOONER REPORTED WRECKED

LEVES, Del.—The schooner James Dufield of Hartford, Conn., bound from Portland, Me., to Philadelphia with a cargo of stone, is reported gone to pieces on the point of Cape Henlopen. Her crew of five men were rescued today by the Cape Henlopen life savers.

BEEF CONCERN HEAD SAYS MEAT PRICE IS AT HIGHEST FIGURE

Declaring that beef had risen in price two cents a pound in two weeks and nearly \$15 a head within the last year, Maurice Gordon of the Chicago Beef Company today said that he was under the impression the limit in the high price of meat had been reached. Lamb had also risen, he said, but it would be difficult to say how much for any definite period.

The rise in the price of meat has been daily for two weeks, said Mr. Gordon, and although he would not venture to predict when it would end, he said that it could not go on much longer.

The report comes today from Cleveland, O., that A. S. Pickering, secretary of the Cleveland Retail Butchers Association, declares that 90 days of the highest meat prices in history are at hand. He is also quoted as saying that the country is facing the greatest meat shortage in history.

"Before relief comes to us in July, the beef supply in America is going to fall 600,000,000 pounds short of the demand," Mr. Pickering is quoted.

A representative of Swift & Co., said that there was very little indication of near relief from high prices of meat, and that there was no doubt but that there was a shortage in the supply. However, it was thought by this representative that the above statement of Mr. Pickering was too sweeping.

L. H. Rhodes of Rhodes Brothers, provision dealers, said that the high prices of beef and lamb are caused largely by the high price of corn.

Robert J. M. Fyfe, of Sharp & Fyfe, said that the highest prices ever known for beef and lamb at this time of the year are prevailing, caused by shortage in supply.

Harry Leonard of S. S. Leonard & Co. of Quincy market, said a gradual rise had been taking place in the price for some time and that a live bullock was now selling at \$8.85 per 100 pounds. At the present time, he said, they could get all the meat they want.

J. A. Hathaway of J. Hathaway Company, Long market, said that the actual shortage of beef in the country at the present time was between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 head.

BEEF IN CHICAGO CLIMBS IN PRICE

CHICAGO—With the predicted rise in meat prices in Chicago today the highest figures in two years were reached, and it was said by dealers that all records would be broken in a few days. Packers say they are paying the highest prices for farmers' offerings in 20 years.

A search for the cause showed that the retail butcher is blaming the wholesaler, the wholesaler the packer, the packer the farmer and the farmer the high price of corn.

NEW YORK—Wholesale price of beef advanced here Monday a cent a pound, to a higher record than any year since 1881. A carcass of native corn-fed beef was quoted at Wallabout market in Brooklyn at a top figure of 13 cents.

GRAF WALTERSEE IN FROM HAMBURG WITH LARGE CARGO

As the big Hamburg-American line steamer Graf Waldersee floated up the harbor today from Hamburg via Halifax "Hail Columbia" and "The Watch on the Rhine" were played by a band on its deck. The vessel carried 1332 passengers to Halifax from Hamburg. She is laden with about 8000 tons of general merchandise, about 5000 tons of which will be left here and the rest taken to Baltimore.

Under command of Captain Froelich, the Graf Waldersee left Hamburg April 14. This is her first trip here for over a year, as she usually runs in the passenger service between Philadelphia and Hamburg.

SENATOR J. D. WORKS IN SPEECH OPPOSES OWEN MEDICAL BILL

Exposes Forces Back of Health Bureau Measure and Ultimate Objects and Purposes of the Movement

LIBERTY IN PERIL

First Intention of Authors of Proposed Legislation, to Establish a Department, Went Down Before Protest

WASHINGTON—Senator John D. Works of California opposed the Owen bill, for the establishment of a national health bureau, in a speech in the Senate Monday afternoon commencing at 3 o'clock. The measure had been opposed in committee and many thousands of telegraph messages in protest were received from every section of the country. But it was reported and came up Monday for consideration.

Senator Works devoted much of his speech, which was closely followed, to the forces and motives behind "the bill" and the "ultimate objects and purposes of this movement, who want it, and what for." He said:

"Mr. President—I had the honor, soon after I became a member of this body, to discuss this bill from the standpoint of Christian Scientists, to whom, in its then form, it was most objectionable. Since

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SMALL TURKISH VESSEL SUNK BY HITTING MINE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Lloyd's agent at Smyrna cables that the Texas of the Archipelago-American steamship struck a mine or torpedo and sank, and 77 of the 140 persons on board are reported missing. It is said that the ship was flying the Turkish flag.

Later Lloyd agents sent word that the Archipelago-American Company was a local company and that the Texas was a small mail vessel of 261 tons built at Newcastle, England, in 1888.

NEW YORK—At the Maritime Exchange here it was said that there was no record of any Archipelago-American Steamship Company, but it was stated that it was probably some Turkish trading concern whose vessels would not be listed here.

PARIS—In an extra edition the Intertransigent says that the Turkish liner Texas, bound from Smyrna to Mytilene, fouled a submarine mine early today at the entrance to Smyrna bay and sank almost immediately. The newspaper states that 200 are believed to have been lost and 89 saved.

FRENCHMEN TO COME TO BOSTON

Prof. Etienne Lamy, a member of the French Academy, and M. Vidal de la Blache, professor of geography at the Sorbonne, members of the commission sent by the French government to present a bas-relief for the statue of Champlain at Crown Point, N. Y., will arrive in Boston tomorrow.

They will pay their respects to Governor Foss, after which they will go directly to Harvard College where they will be the guests of A. Lawrence Lowell, the president, for the remainder of the day. They will be conducted through the university in Cambridge and the Harvard schools in the Back Bay.

U. S. FILES HARVESTER TRUST DISSOLUTION SUIT

Asks for Injunction to Stop Interstate Business or for Receivers to Wind Up Combine's Affairs

ACTION AT ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Dissolution of the International Harvester Company and its seven subsidiaries is sought by the government in a bill filed in the United States district court here today. Eighteen directors are named as individual defendants.

The petition charges that the combination "in and of itself, as well as each, all the elements composing it, whether corporate or individual" have violated both the criminal and civil provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. As a remedy the court is asked to restrain the movement of the products of the combinations in interstate commerce or appoint receivers to wind up the business and readjust affairs in accordance with the law.

The bill recites that five manufacturers in 1902 joined to form the trust under provisions which should be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co. The government says that stock of \$3,451,803 was issued to J. P. Morgan & Co. for services rendered and for legal expenses. In order to increase its power, the bill contends that the trust sought further monopoly by binding a majority of the retail dealers in the United States "under penalties not to sell or be interested in" agricultural implements not manufactured by the combination.

Other offenses charged to the alleged combine are: Unfair trade methods, inaccurate and misleading statements concerning rival machines or the credit of competitors; misrepresentations to induce competitors' agents to abandon their own and unfair ways to endeavor to destroy competitors; selling below cost in certain localities.

The International Harvester Company the brief shows, was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of \$120,000,000. The selling capital was organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. In 1910, the combination's capital was raised to \$140,000,000, by a dividend of \$20,000,000 on the common stock, this being a dividend of 33 1/3 per cent.

CHICAGO—In regard to the suit filed today at St. Paul by the government against the International Harvester Company, Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the company, says:

"The International Harvester Company case differs radically in its facts from all the so-called trust cases heretofore decided under the Sherman law. The International Harvester Company was organized in 1902 for the purpose of securing economy in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machinery and of increasing foreign trade. It had no water in its capitalization, and it has earned only a reasonable return on its capital—less than 7 per cent per annum on the average."

"The prices of its machines are now substantially the same as in 1902, notwithstanding an increase of 15 per cent in raw material prices and 30 per cent in wages."

"The company has caused a large saving to the American farmer."

THREE INDICTMENTS DISMISSED

JUNEAU, Alaska—United States Judge Lyons on Monday dismissed three of six indictments returned Feb. 15, charging transportation and coal companies and their officers with conspiracy in restraint of trade. One indictment was upheld and two were sustained in part.

TAFT NAMES J. E. SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON—President Taft today appointed James E. Sullivan as American commissioner to the Olympic games at Stockholm.

DEFENDANTS IN HARVESTER DISSOLUTION SUIT OF GOVERNMENT

CORPORATIONS
International Harvester Company, American International Farm Implement Company, Wisconsin Steel Company, Wisconsin Lumber Company, Illinois Northern Railway, Chicago, West Pullman & Southern Railroad Company.

INDIVIDUALS
Cyrus H. McCormick, Charles Deering, James Deering, John J. Gleaner, William H. Jones, Harold E. McCormick, Richard F. Howe, Edgar A. Bunker, George F. Baker, William J. Lauterbach, Norman B. Bean, Charles Steele, John A. Chapman, Albert H. Gary, Thomas B. Jones, John P. Wilson, William L. Saunders, George W. Perkins.

BOTH PARTIES WAIT NEWS OF VICTORY AT HEADQUARTERS

Political headquarters at Young's hotel and 15 State street are getting ready today to close and the unused campaign literature from all the four headquarters in Boston is being shipped back to the national headquarters at Washington.

The Taft people at Young's are planning to receive the news this afternoon and tonight, and 14 trunk telephone lines have been engaged for this purpose.

At the Roosevelt headquarters Matthew Hale, arriving from the western part of the state, expressed himself pleased with the situation and confident of victory.

General Champlin, Congressman Weeks and William L. Barnard of the Taft League were confident, they said, of a Taft victory.

At the Woodrow Wilson headquarters in the Kimball building every one was sure of victory, while at the Clark headquarters at 1 Beacon street and 15 State street they were equally confident that the Democrats of the state would vote for their candidate.

S. D. BROOKS RETIRES TODAY AS HEAD OF BOSTON'S SCHOOLS

As he is to leave tomorrow to assume his new duties as president of the University of Oklahoma, Stratton D. Brooks' resignation as superintendent of Boston schools goes into effect today.

At a special meeting of the school committee last evening Dr. Thomas F. Leen, who starts today on a trip to Europe, made a motion that it proceed to the election of a superintendent. This motion was seconded by Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., but failed to pass, Messrs. Brock, Leen and Ellis voting against it.

The principal subject of discussion was reorganization of the department of school hygiene, which will give the director added functions and increase his staff. As a result of disagreement in the committee over the duties of some of his assistants, the order will be re-drafted and come up again later.

The order providing for changes in the course of study at the Girls' high school and looking to establishment of a girls' commercial and technical high school, which was submitted by Mr. Brooks at the last meeting, was passed without discussion.

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REPUBLICAN VOTE IN BOSTON SHOWS GAINS LATEST REPORTS SAY

Balloting Is Heavy Also in the Cities and Towns of State Heard From Up to Early This Afternoon

FIRST OF ITS KIND

Massachusetts Citizens Expressing Their Choice for President as Between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt

HOURS OF PRIMARY VOTING IN LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS OF STATE

Boston	6 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Brookline	8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Cambridge	12 m. to 9 p. m.
Fall River	12 m. to 9 p. m.
Lowell	11 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Lynn	6 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Salem	6 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Somerville	12 m. to 9 p. m.
Springfield	11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Worcester	11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

General outpouring of the Republican vote, said to show gains especially in Democratic strongholds, marks the presidential primary in Boston today. The Democratic vote, according to the figures obtainable, shows a falling off owing to the contest between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

Reports from throughout the state received at the Taft headquarters at Young's hotel this afternoon indicate that the vote has been unusually heavy particularly on the Republican tickets.

Reports from cities and towns in Massachusetts, which, for the first time, are expressing their choice of a nominee for President of the United States, say that the balloting is heavy.

Best indications of the big Republican vote in Boston are found in ward 12, a Democratic district. At the primary last September about 1400 voted in the first seven precincts of this ward. At noon today nearly that number had cast their ballots.

In some of these precincts more Republicans had voted up to noon than voted the whole day at the state primary. In precinct 3, for instance, 36 Republicans voted last fall. At noon today 75 had voted. It is indicated that there will be a gain in the Republican vote in every precinct.

An ordinary primary vote is being polled in Dorchester. In wards 20 and 24 the Republican vote is heavier than usual. The Roosevelt men were more active at the polls.

The Democratic vote is light in these wards and in precinct 1, ward 24, one of the strongest Democratic sections in the district, a small percentage of the Democratic votes turned out.

Ward 18 did not report a heavy vote. In precincts 2 and 4 voting was as usual. It was light in precinct 3.

A normal primary vote is being polled in South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown, the Democratic districts. In wards 13 and 14 in South Boston there is a big gain in the Republican vote.

Back Bay is turning out at the polls today in a manner unprecedented at primary elections. In precincts 6, 9 and 4 of ward 11 and precincts 8 and 9 of ward 10 the balloting was particularly heavy.

The polls opened at 6 a. m. They will close at 4 p. m. By 3 o'clock the election commissioners expect to have the result of the preferential presidential vote in Boston. This will be counted first in each precinct and ward and sent immediately to the headquarters of the commissioners at 100 Summer street.

The votes for delegates, district and

FRUIT EXCHANGE SEEKS ACTION ON GRAND TRUNK BILL

Opposition to legislative action on House bills 2224 and 2152 until the petition of the Southern New England Railroad Corporation has been acted upon was registered in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange directors today.

House bill 2224, is a bill "to provide for the establishment and maintenance of adequate service by public corporations and improvement therein;" and house bill 2152, is "to incorporate the Worcester, Springfield & Berkshire Street Railway Company."

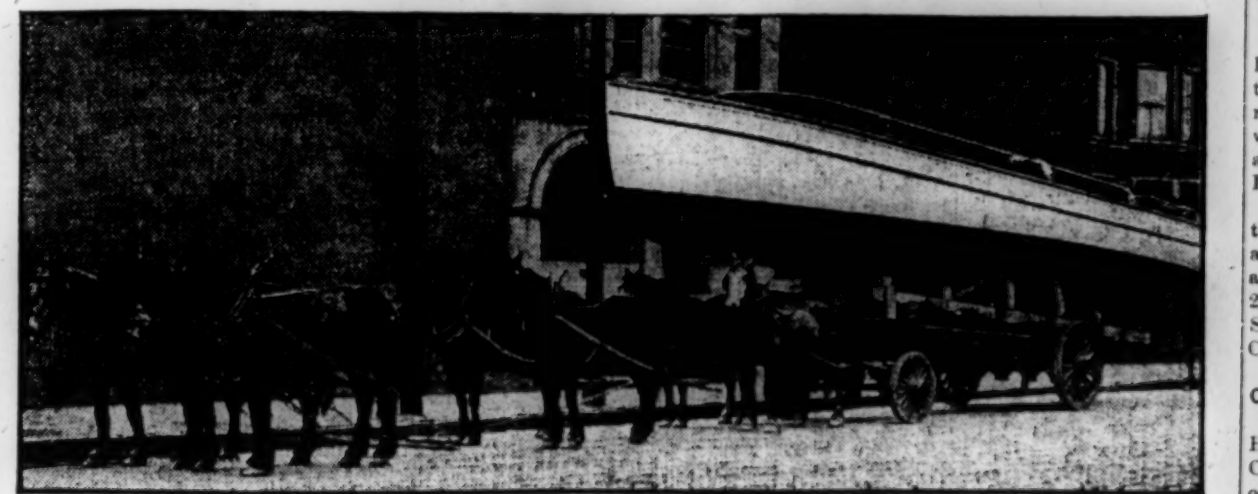
CHANNEL FLOWN IN 12 1/2 MINUTES

NEW YORK—The flight of Gustav Hamel across the English channel from Canterbury to Harlelot, near Boulogne occupied 40 minutes, but the channel was crossed in the fast time of 12 minutes, 30 seconds. Miss Davies was a passenger, says a London despatch to the New York Herald.

TORNADO HITS LOUISIANA

GILBERT, La.—Ten persons perished and a score were injured in a tornado sweeping over three parishes of Louisiana early today. Scores of buildings were wrecked.

HULL OF OPEN POWER BOAT MAKES OVERLAND CRUISE TO QUINSIGAMOND



Big white launch, drawn by seven horses, is expected to reach her lake port of call in two days—Will carry one hundred passengers at a load

Drawn by a seven-horse team, a large white-hulled, open launch attracted considerable attention Monday as it passed along Massachusetts avenue on its way to Worcester where it is to be launched in Lake Quinsigamond as a passenger-

carrying boat for A. A. Coburn. Unnamed, 32 feet over all, 10 1/2 feet beam with about three feet draft, she is to be propelled by a 26 to 40 horsepower Murray & Tregurtha motor. She has a seating capacity for about 100 passen-

gers. The launch was followed by a double team with a couple of bales of hay, oats and the extra boat fittings and tackle. The outfit is expected to be two or three days on the road.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GIVES WELCOME TO MYRON T. HERRICK

NEW YORK—Myron T. Herrick, the new American ambassador to France in succession to Robert Bacon, has just presented his letters of credence to President Fallières, says a New York Herald despatch from Paris.

State carriages containing Armand Mollard and Gaston Doumergue, the introducers of ambassadors, called at the ambassadorial residence, in the Rue de François Premier, and, escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers, Mr. Herrick and the embassy staff were driven to the Elysée palace, where they were received in the grand salon by the French President.

The addresses exchanged dwelt particularly upon the warmth of the friendship of the two republics.

Mr. Herrick emphasized America's wish to strengthen the historic ties which would enable the two countries to tread in brotherly accord along the paths of advancement and peace.

After pointing out France's desire to develop both the commercial and political relations of the United States and France, President Fallières made a sympathetic allusion to the Titanic disaster and to the honoring by America of Frenchmen like Samuel de Champlain who struggled for civilization and liberty. After the formal speeches Mr. Herrick and President Fallières engaged in cordial conversation.

FRENCH VISITORS TO BE GUESTS OF PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON—With a luncheon at the White House as the feature of today's program, the members of the French delegation who are here to present this country with a statue of a France this morning prepared for the various events which have been arranged.

The principal function Monday was the dinner at the French embassy at which Ambassador Jusserand of France was host. From the embassy the visitors went to the building of the Pan-American Union, where a reception had been arranged by Director General John Barrett to afford the delegation an opportunity to meet members of the diplomatic corps and others high in official Washington.

At Mr. Vernon the visitors placed a wreath on the tomb of Washington.

WINNISIMMET FERRY WAITS

No formal action on the request of the Winnisimmet Ferry Company to the city of Chelsea to furnish financial assistance has been taken, according to the notification sent to the board of aldermen last night by William E. McClintock, formerly chairman of the Chelsea board of control and now treasurer and general manager of the Ferry company. This recently voted to dispose of the stock and sell the property.

On Alderman Williams' motion the matter was laid on the table, and the city clerk was instructed in the meantime to ask Mr. McClintock what right the city has to contribute money toward a private enterprise.

CAMPAIGN FUND INQUIRY VOTED

WASHINGTON—The Senate adopted on Monday the Culberson resolution calling for a full report on the contributions made to the national committees of all parties in the presidential and Congress campaigns of 1904 and 1908. The inquiry is entrusted to the committee on privileges and elections, which is instructed to supply the Senate with full information as to amounts as well as to give the names of contributors. Senator Dillingham is chairman.

LEICESTER ASKS FIVE-CENT FARE

Extension of the five-cent fare limit by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company to the center of Leicester was requested today by the selectmen and citizens of that town at a hearing before the railroad commissioners. The boundary is the Leicester line now.

Frank C. Smith, Jr., appeared for the selectmen. Joseph G. Channing, chairman of the selectmen, and Channing Smith, former selectman, favored the petition.

BATTLESHIP CREW ENTERTAINS

Men of the battleship Rhode Island entertained over 2000 of their friends at Grand hall, Mechanics building, Monday evening with a dance and dinner. The hall was draped with American flags. A model of the Rhode Island, electrically lighted, was a feature. The grand march was led by Capt. H. P. Jones of the Rhode Island with Mrs. James J. Brown. Many of the other officers of the ship were also in the grand march, in which 300 couples joined.

PICTURE OPERATORS STRIKE

Boston Moving Picture Operators Union Monday night enforced its standard minimum wage scale of \$20 at all houses which had not previously agreed to it. Five houses, the Joliet of the West End, Olympia of South Boston, Niagara of Roxbury, Ideal of Roxbury and Paradise of the city proper did not sign and their men left and reported at the union's headquarters.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE AVALANCHE"

Tremont Theater—"The Avalanche," comedy drama in four acts, by W. A. Tremayne and Robert Hilliard. First Boston performance.

John Malvern Grey.....Robert Hilliard
Helen Grey.....Stella Archer
Rose Grey.....Aileen Flaven
Ruth.....Marjorie Van Scoiler
Ashton Cameron.....Reginald Barker
Philip Carlton.....S. L. Richardson
Daniel Shaw.....Ben R. Graham
Harold Reacy.....Harvey Clark
Mrs. Vaughan.....Thais Magrane
Mrs. Barrington.....Julia Hancock
Polly.....Wanda Carlyle
James.....George Clare
Simpson.....Robert Newcombe

Operations in Wall street and domestic jealousy, long popular materials for so-called melodrama, have been combined in "The Avalanche." The play has a third act showing the operation of a sharp speculation in mining stocks, carried on amid tickers and telephones in constant use by excited brokers. Equally amusing were melodramatic scenes of misunderstanding arising out of Helen Grey's unfounded jealousy of her husband, after the manner of "The Young Mrs. Winthrop" written by Bronson Howard 20 years ago.

Mr. Grey was indulging in a little private theatricals, and merely as a part of the play wrote a note to the widow which caused his wife distress. This distress was augmented by Mrs. Grey's habit of popping into the room upon tableaux that appeared to confirm her suspicions. A reconciliation is finally effected through the good offices of a street wif, Polly, who happens to hear the widow's sneering parting speech to Mr. Grey, and reports to Mrs. Grey.

Mr. Hilliard's acting of the well-bred broker, always tender with his wife, however unreasonable she might be, a loving father and a good fighter when business rivals pressed hard, won hearty approval of the audience. Miss Archer as the wife was best in her lighter moments. Miss Carlyle caught the crowd as the slangy Polly. Miss Magrane was sprightly as the widow, even under the weight of a wordy role. Ben R. Graham made a kindly friend of the family for the entangled Greys. So great was the tangle that one must admire the authors' ingenuity in weaving the many interests into a single story, and an exciting and amusing story, in the opinion of the audience.

"THE PRINCE CHAP"

Castle Square Theater—"The Prince Chap," in three acts, by Edward Peple. William Peyton.....John Craig
Jack Rodney.....Donald Meek
Marcus Runion.....George Hassell
Ballington.....Albert Hickey
Yadder.....Garney Christie
Fritz.....Al Roberts
Truckman.....A. B. Clark
Claudia (acts 1, 2).....Henrietta MacDaniel
Mrs. Arrington.....Maude Richmond
Phoebe Puckers.....Madeleine Moore
Alice Travers.....Mabel Montgomery
Claudia (act 3).....Mary Young
Tenderness, sentiment and quiet humor, always present in stories and plays by Mr. Peple, have hardly been expressed better by him than in "The Prince Chap," which Mr. Craig's patrons will surely find to be one of the agreeable offerings of the season.

Mr. Craig is happy in his congenial role of the impetuous young sculptor who took charge of a motherless baby girl and brought her up, only to find that she has entwined herself so in his affections that he refuses to give her up, even to prove his love for his long time sweetheart Alice. Alice makes a rich match without love, but he finds finally a charming bride in his little ward.

Miss Mary Young acted the ward in the last act with the girlish sweetness which comes easy to her. Miss MacDaniel was Claudia in the first two acts and was altogether lovable; a real child in voice, manner and even her way of thinking. Miss Moore was the grotesque slavey in all but her voice. The others play easy parts well.

JULIAN ELTINGE

"The Fascinating Widow," musical comedy, with Julian Eltinge in his inimitable feminine impersonations, returned to the Boston theater Monday evening for a short engagement. The piece proved popular on its previous visits, and pleased again last night in its reconstructed form. There have been many changes in songs, dialogue and stage pictures, but none of them have affected the very catchy nature of the entertainment.

The star still appears as a lively youth who adopts feminine disguise to escape the consequences of a college prank, and greatly enjoys the tranquility of a number of worthy folk. His several impersonations won the heartiest approval, and his new repertoire of costumes moved women in the audience to audible admiration.

Miss Winona Winter charmed with her acting and singing, and Eddie Garvie aroused shouts of mirth with his comic methods as a roly poly athletic trainer. Carrie E. Perkins, James E. Sullivan and a large company provided lively support.

B. F. KEITH'S

Travesty of the conventional rural melodrama in a four act skit by Everett Shinn makes the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater this week. All the regular characters are there intensified until their every speech arouses roars of laughter for the absurdity of it all.

To make matters worse the very heavy villain has a shadow, a violinist who plays snaky music whenever there is shady work to be done. In one of the scenes on the tiny stage the

shadow hops upon the stove in a crowded climax, but never stops his "Hearts and Flowers" obligato. Between scenes the sheriff entertains with "She Lived by the Erie Canal, Splash, Splash" and other touching songs. The burlesque is played with dash and the right touch of serious exaggeration.

Others are B. A. Rolfe and his eight assistants, in an excellent musical act; Rosalie and Doretto, humorous gymnasts; the three Leightons, minstrels; Wartenburg brothers, jugglers; Trovillo, ventriloquist.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

The favorite Irish drama, "Kathleen Mavourneen," is the week's bill at the South End stock company, and proves to have lost none of its long established popularity. Miss Isabelle Evesson makes a charming heroine, and Richard Thornton a brave hero. Celtic songs are introduced into the first act with pleasing effect. The piece is well cast.

"The Siren" with Donald Brian, Julia Sanderson and other talented musical comedy players, is in its final fortnight at the Colonial.

This is the last week of Hattie Williams at the Park.

"Hanky Panky" has three weeks more at the Shubert.

H. B. Warner continues at the Plymouth in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a comedy drama of regeneration which is stirring and well acted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lindsay Morison with "The Witching Hour" opens his second summer stock season at the Majestic theater next Monday.

Miss Christie MacDonald comes to the Tremont next Monday for a return engagement in "The Spring Maid," an operetta Boston liked last season.

"Seven Days," a farce long played at the Park theater last year, is the bill at the Castle square next week.

George M. Cohan comes to the Colonial May 13 in "45 Minutes From Broadway."

Preparations for Mrs. Butler's May festival at the Mechanics building next Saturday afternoon and evening promise dancing solos and concerted numbers up to the high average of this annual event. About 500 children will participate.

A Shakespeare play, "Candida," "Nobody's Widow," "Is Matrimony a Failure?" "The Butterfly Baronet" and "The Climax" are announced for early production at the Castle square.

NEW YORK NOTES

The cast of "Robin Hood," to be revived on May 6 at the New Amsterdam theater, includes Edwin Stevens as the sheriff; George B. Frothingham in his original role of Friar Tuck; Walter Hyde, Robin Hood; Basil Ryssdal, Will Scarlet; Carl Gantvoort, Little John; Bella Alten, Maid Marian; Florence Wickham, Alan-a-Dale; Pauline Hall, Dame Burden; Ann Swinburne, Annabel; Sidney Bracy, Sir Guy of Gisborne; a chorus of 100 from grand opera companies, and an orchestra of 40 directed by Frank Tours.

De Wolfe Hopper, Eugene Cowles, Cyril Scott, George J. MacFarlane, Arthur Aldridge, Marie Doro, Eva Davenport, Christine Nielsen, Viola Gillette and Alice Brady are in the cast of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," which is to be revived at the Lyric theater on May 6.

Lewis Waller is to present "The Explorer," a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham on May 7 at Daly's theater, with Charles Cherry and Constance Collier in the cast.

CHICAGO NOTES

"Louisiana Lou," a musical comedy, is in its thirty-fourth week at the LaSalle theater.

Miss Elsie Janis comes to the Studebaker on May 13 in "The Slim Princess."

The Colonial theater will reopen on May 20 for a run of "The Quaker Girl," an English musical comedy by Tanner, Monkton, Ross and Greenbank, which has played all this season in New York.

HERE AND THERE

Forbes-Robertson has laid "The Passing of the Third-Flour Back" aside after a season's run in England and three seasons in America—2000 performances. Last season the actor traveled 30,000 miles through 30 states and played in 70 cities. He will return in repertoire in 1913.

William Faversham plans to play Brutus in his announced production of "Julius Caesar" next season with Tyrone Power, Frank Keenan, Fuller Melish, and J. H. Opp in the cast.

John Drew's comedy next season is "Papa," by Calhaver and DeFlers. He will act a rather who is his son's successful rival in a frivolous matrimonial affair.

James M. Barrie is at work on a new three-act play.

There is to be an anchor all-star gambol of the Lambs' Club beginning in the Metropolitan opera house, New York, on May 27. The cast will include nearly 100 performers. Details of the tour, which will last for one week, are nearly complete. Boston will be played on May 31.

Sousa's long-finished operetta, "The Glass Blowers," is again announced for production.

Miss Billie Burke is to have the title role of Pinero's newest comedy, "The Mind-the-Point Girl," next autumn in America.

Victor Herbert is composing the score of "Seven Little Widows," libretto by Rida Johnson Young, which Cohan and Harris plan to produce next season.

A sort of three-ring circus entertainment is possible next season, according to the New York Telegraph's rumored alliance of Montgomery and Stone, Elsie Janis and Joseph Cawthorne in a single

MUSIC NOTES

Mrs. Emilie Frances Bauer, musical critic and manager of the New York interests of the Musical Leader, gave the first of a course of two lectures in Steinert hall Monday afternoon, reading a paper on Richard Strauss and his works. Mrs. Bauer referred to Strauss as the most discussed, the most abused, most idolized and withal the most mystifying genius ever known in the musical world. The most inconsistent, and at the same time the most consistent of men, he has a talent for composing which never can be called in question.

"The Strauss of the early songs," said Mrs. Bauer, "the Strauss of 'Cacilie' and of 'Traum durch die Dämmerung,' must have gone through strange experiences to become the Strauss of the operas 'Elektra' and 'Salome.'" The characteristic qualities of these works, the lecturer explained, is to be attributed to Nietzsche's influence on the composer. The attainment of the beautiful ceased to be his purpose. There are traits of the Strauss music which did not seem beautiful at first, but have in course of time disclosed much charm. Yet there is much of his work which ought never to seem beautiful to us. And the distinction between the kind which progresses to esthetic acceptability and the kind which goes the other way is easily made. We only have to apply a universal canon of art to any passage we are in question about. The representation of our lower emotions in music or in any other form of expression must finally repel us. And these emotions are paramount in the orchestration and in the vocal lines of "Salome" and "Elektra."

Mrs. Bauer explained at length the dramatic contents of the two operas and showed how the music ran its course parallel with the action. She mentioned the scene of recognition between sister and brother as one of the natural and tender episodes of "Elektra." The operatic legend, "Rosenkavalier" were taken up. Comparing the humorous intent of Wagner in "Meistersinger" and that of Strauss in "Rosenkavalier," the lecturer said that Wagner aimed for a delicate and human comedy expression, while Strauss aimed at farce.

Mrs. Bauer discussed all the symphonic pieces of Strauss in descriptive detail, proving that the composer has found and deserved his chief praise in his tone poems. She pointed out how his technical mastery of the orchestra had led him to extravagant lengths in the imitation of out-of-doors sounds, as in his making the sheep cry "Baa!" and in his making the gale roar in the "Don Quixote" variations. She gave Strauss the first honors as a humorist when, as in "Till Eulenspiegel," he adopted justifiable means.

The second lecture in Mrs. Bauer's course is given at Steinert hall on Thursday evening, May 2, at 8:15 o'clock, when the subject will be, "Opera Writers Since Wagner."

Scenes of picturesque castles and abbey long vacated and others still occupied by earls and dukes, of the heath-covered moors, the hills and glens in the highlands of Scotland and the lochs that stretch for miles in the neighborhood of the Trossachs, which have been used for settings in the poems and novels of Sir Walter Scott, were shown in a stereoscopic lecture by Charles S. Olcott, in the Tuileries last evening, entitled "The Scenery of Walter Scott."

In his lecture Mr. Olcott took his auditors as far north as the Orkney and Shetland islands and back over the border as far south as Carlisle in England, explaining the reason Scott used in his works the various scenes displayed and also mentioned the stories in which they were described.

During an interval in the lecture Miss Luise von Aken sang with pleasing accent and high skill Scottish songs including "Robin Adair," "You'd Better Ask Me," "Jean" and "To My First Love."

NOTES

Edward Lankow, bass of the Boston opera company, has made his first London appearance with Landon Ronald's orchestra. In association with Mischka Elman he appeared in a concert at Royal Albert hall, April 28. Mr. Lankow next sings with Mr. Ronald's orchestra at a concert in Birmingham.

WAKEFIELD TO ABROGATE PACT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Lynnfield's school committee was notified by the Wakefield committee today that Wakefield has broken away from the old plan of electing a superintendent of schools jointly.

Two new state laws are given as the cause of the change. Wakefield contends that she pays nine tenths of the superintendent's salary and should have a majority vote.

musical offering under Charles Dillingham's management.

Frank Reicher and John Barrymore have been engaged by Winthrop Ames, New York.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro is preparing a Japanese sketch for her own vaudeville use.

A fete is to be held at Brussels on May 8 in celebration by the Belgians of the award of the Nobel prize to Maeterlinck. There will be a performance of "Pelleas et Melisande" with Mme. Maeterlinck as the heroine, and a reading from "The Life of the Bee," by Mme. Bartet. Maeterlinck and the Belgian King and Queen are expected to attend.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

The third round of the drills for the competitive trophies of the high school battalion are being held this week. The annual prize drill takes place in the Lawrence armory May 10.

In the Boys Club subscription campaign the subscription books have already begun to be returned and to date 118 subscriptions have been received. It is expected that about 1000 subscriptions will be made before the close of the campaign.

The reception to Mrs. Mattie Reason Tucker, department president of the Daughters of Veterans, takes place tonight. It is expected that about 500 people will attend.

BEVERLY

Andrew S. Edwards, tax collector, is planning for an active campaign against the delinquent taxpayers. Acting under the new law which went into effect last month and which puts the duty of collecting back taxes squarely upon the collector, Mr. Edwards will begin action against all whose real estate taxes are not paid before June 1.

The Board of Trade holds its April meeting tonight. F. Spencer Baldwin of Boston will talk on the new employers' liability law and several matters of local interest will come up for consideration.

MALDEN

Mayor Farrell appointed Matthew A. Mackie of Lyle street as a member of the board of registrars of voters at a meeting of the aldermen last night. He is an employee at the Charlestown navy yard.

Miss May C. Welsh of 22 Stearns street, was today appointed by the mayor as clerk in the mayor's office. She is a graduate of the local schools and has recently been employed at the Federal Trust Company in Boston.

WAKEFIELD

John Sonderman, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. for the past eight months, will leave tomorrow for his home, Wheeling, W. Va., where he will have charge this summer of city playground work and direct the Wheeling Y. M. C. A. swimming classes.

The W. H. A. W. Association has elected Mrs. Ida F. Carlisle president, Mrs. Mary P. Aborn clerk and Miss Eunice A. Wiley treasurer.

BROOKLINE

The selectmen have drawn the following names for traverse jurors of the superior court: Frederick E. Palmer, Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Elmer M. Dunn, Guy E. Finell, William L. Blossom and Charles P. Punched, Jr.

A members' match will be held by the Brookline high school rifle team early in May.

QUINCY

George L. Gill Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will observe the ninety-third anniversary of American Old Fellowship in Odd Fellows hall Thursday evening.

NEEDHAM

The Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield of Brookline has accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Parish church of this town.

SENATE'S TITANIC INQUIRY DEFENDED

NEW YORK—Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under secretary of state for foreign affairs, replied in the House of Commons Monday for the foreign office to members who had criticized the way in which the American inquiry on the Titanic had been conducted, says the New York Tribune. In part he said:

"May I suggest that it is undesirable to make any more references to the imperfect and possibly inaccurate reports of the proceedings of the committee of the United States Senate? The president of the Board of Trade is taking steps to obtain an authoritative report of the proceedings of the committee in case it may be of use in the inquiry here."

"No complaints have been received by the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the detention of British subjects. The committee has statutory powers to summon witnesses and no treaty or convention is required to give the United States jurisdiction over British subjects while they are on United States territory. The position appears to be that the Senate committee is within its rights in holding the inquiry and requiring the attendance of witnesses."

BRITAIN ADDS TO WIRELESS LINKS WITH AMERICA

NEW YORK—In the British House of Commons Postmaster-General Samuel announced that he had arranged with the Marconi Wireless Company to transmit messages between England and America, says a cable message to the New York Sun.

The full rate to New York and Montreal, Mr. Samuel said, would be 16 cents a word, as against the cable rate of the other companies of 25 cents a word. Similar reductions would be made to other parts of America. Plain language deferred cables would be eight cents a word, against the cable rate of 12 cents a word.

READING HAS MAY PARTY
READING, Mass.—This year's May party, entertainment and fancy dances under the auspices of the Unity Club of the Christian Union church will be given in Masonic hall this evening.

LEXINGTON

Miss Helen Tufts, violinist, and Charles Anthony, pianist, will give a concert in the town hall Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. At this time Mr. Anthony will play many of the pieces that he is to play on his concert program in London later in May. He leaves for that city next week.

Patrick F. Dacey of Muzzey street has sold part of the vacant lot on Muzzey and Raymond streets to the New England Telephone Company, which will erect a new telephone station there, to take the place of the central office situated in the Hunt building in Massachusetts avenue.

WINCHESTER

The Ladies Friendly Society has elected: President, Mrs. George H. Root; secretary, Mrs. Samuel S. Symmes; treasurer, Mrs. Ralph S. Vinal.

The last meeting of the present season of the Peoples League will be held tonight in the assembly hall of the high school. A musical program will be given in which Miss Edith J. Sweet, Richard P. Derby, Miss M. Alice Mason, John Lawrence Tufts and Miss Sadie Felber and Frank E. Rowe will give readings.

EVERETT

Secretary John F. Dixon of the park department has received requests from 92 citizens for shade trees, which will be purchased from the park department for \$1 each, but will be set out by that department without charge.

At the annual election of the Pine Tree Club Monday evening officers elected were: President, Robert L. Leighton; secretary, Louis D. Cook; directors, A. D. Kingman, Willard Tibbets, Mrs. P. H. Osgood, Mrs. F. S. Gage and Emerson Whitman.

STONEHAM

Stoneham temple, Pythian Sisters, celebrated its second anniversary in Mechanics hall, Monday evening. Addresses were made by Miss Daisy E. Barrett, the most excellent chief of the temple; Mrs. Carrie Young, past grand chief, and the Rev. Oliver A. Roberts. Taking part in the entertainment were Miss Helen Whitman, Nelson Folger, William Stevens, Miss Bertha MacKiel, Miss Daisy Barrett, Miss Ethel Raymond and Miss Gladys Boskus.

ABINGTON

The school committee has appointed Arthur Ganley of Methuen sub-master of the high school in place of Arthur Preble, resigned. Mr. Ganley is a graduate of Harvard '10.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Tom Ball of Raynes park, the other of the four, has already been described in Rational Golf, and is an ideal partner for the impetuous Duncan. Ball's small stature does not detract from the great excellence of his golf. Like Vardon he is one of the most neatly-dressed men you could find on a golf course. Ball is short and fair and like Vardon very graceful. The great strength of his game is his deadly accuracy and his steadiness, with the invaluable faculty of rising to an emergency. Horace Hutchinson pays him this tribute in the London Telegraph when speaking of his challenge with Duncan:

"As a partner who will always lay you dead on the green and never fail to hole out when you fail to lay him dead, Ball ought to be a great begueter of confidence, if the match were to be a foursome, and if confidence were lacking on his side. So we much hope to see a pair of the old men—let this be understood relatively and reverently—taking up this challenge, and there should be a fine fight."

Tom Ball was born at Hoylake in 1882 and was second in the open in 1908, and runner up at Deal 1909, breaking the record (71). Won the News of the world tournament in 1909, defeating steadily Sandy Herd by 7 and 3 in the final.

James Sherlock, of that splendid new club Stoke Poles, is an older player, being born at High Wycombe in 1875. He has won many important competitions including News of the World, 1910, beating Duncan 8 and 6 in the final. He is an interesting player to watch as his golf is so sound and timing perfect. The London Times puts him in this respect in a class by himself, asserting that the more one watches these professional tournaments, the more one is impressed by the enormous value of a large, strong body in addition to all other golfing attributes. Bradd, Ray, Herd, Taylor and Massey all strike one in their different styles as tremendously powerful men; and Vardon, although less obviously solid and owing less, perhaps, to strength, has the hands and wrists of a Hercules. There are, of course, exceptions; and Sherlock, who largely makes up for lack of strength by a wonderful cleanness of hitting, may be taken as the exception that proves the rule.

Michael Moran, the Irish champion for the last two years, is one of the younger school, being only 25 years of age. He held the Irish in 1909 and distinguished himself in the News of the World tournament by getting first place in the qualifying round. Of him the Daily Chronicle says: "Moran would be a very fine golfer indeed if he had the right temperament. He is even more impulsive than Duncan; he tries to make every shot a winner, and has no use for the element of caution. Or at least he can see no tilt in it. He is one of those men who can be in the rough off nearly every drive and yet

The annual business meeting and election of officers will be held in Athenian hall, 96, Massachusetts avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, by the members of the Arlington Historical Society. Following the business meeting F. B. Litchmore of Marblehead will give an illustrated lecture on "Marblehead." This will be the last meeting until next fall.

ROCKLAND

The Rockland Woman's Club has elected: President, Mrs. Gertrude Dudley; recording secretary, Mrs. F. H. Corey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Olive Crawford, and treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Beal.

WESTWOOD

The selectmen have appointed Percy R. Dean of Islington forest warden. For five engineers they name Marcus L. Haye, Isaac J. Jefferson and Henry F. Mylod.

READING

The R. H. A. W. Association has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Emily M. Palmer; treasurer, Mrs. Mabel F. Springfield, and secretary, Mrs. Clara L. Carter.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Members of the Massachusetts railway commission and inspectors will begin their annual inspection of New Haven railway property tomorrow, leaving South station by special train at 8 a. m. for Cape Cod territory, a trip of 217 miles, stopping at Hyannis for the night.

Charles H. Stein, engineer of maintenance

HOUSE MEMBERS FIX JUNE 10 AS DAY FOR CONGRESS TO ADJOURN

Senator Heyburn intimates, however, that discussion of the tariff may last until some time next fall.

FOR FREE FILIPINOS

WASHINGTON—Work of Congress last week was again subordinated to the Titanic investigation by the Senate committee and presidential politics came to the forefront, owing to Mr. Taft's and Mr. Roosevelt's speeches in Massachusetts. Between these two news items Congress was almost lost sight of. But the two houses were in session each day and dispatched a good deal of business.

There was a good deal of talk in the week about adjournment date and June 10 has been agreed upon so far as adjournment can be controlled by the House. The impression that the session will end on or about that date is now so strong that few of the members of either House are preparing to propose further legislation, being certain that in a short time nothing can be put through except by unanimous consent. However, if the Senate should show a disposition to act promptly on pending tariff bills, which is unlikely, the House will probably pass other bills of a similar character.

The only cloud on the adjournment sky is the statement of Senator Heyburn of Idaho that he would not consent to a vote on any of the pending tariff bills until he had been thoroughly discussed and he significantly added that it might be cool weather before the labor of the session were ended.

The Democratic party is committed to the independence of the Philippine Islands. It made that issue its leader in the campaign of 1900 and it has been one of the cardinal political doctrines of W. J. Bryan ever since. The Democratic House last week received a favorable report from its committee on insular affairs calling for entire Philippine independence by 1921, and partial independence before that time. The House will probably pass the resolution reported by the committee before the end of the session, but it seems equally certain that there will be no action by the Senate, which will be so busy with the tariff and other matters as to make it easy to prevent the Philippine question from coming to a roll call.

The Republican party, which controls the Senate, has always taken a stand against early Philippine independence, saying that the question should not be taken up until the Filipinos were in position to show conclusively their ability to govern themselves. Neither party is committed to the permanent retention of the islands. The difference between them concerns whether independence should come quickly or be deferred for an indefinite period.

There were but 15 House votes against widening the scope of the "money trust" investigation, which shows that party lines were not drawn. The resolution which passed on Wednesday gives the banking and currency committee authority to investigate the New York stock exchange, the New York clearing house, the cause of panics, the interlocking systems of directors of national banks, and the relation between banks and railroads and insurance companies, and all other questions relating to the alleged Wall Street control of the country's finances. Samuel Untermyer of New York and Edgar H. Farrar of New Orleans, the latter a recent president of the American Bar Association, have been selected as counsel for the House committee in the investigation.

They will begin their work at once, and will have charge of the preliminary inquiry into the private affairs of the big financial institutions of the country, which is to precede the public hearings. Mr. Untermyer had declined to act as counsel for the House until the resolution of inquiry had been broadened. The inquiry is now almost exclusively in the hands of the banking and currency committee and not in the hands of four separate committees. This is the point over which Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee, made such a protest several weeks ago.

Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor is enthusiastic over the success of the first commercial conference, held in this city last week, resulting in the organization of a National Chamber of Commerce. He is gratified over the character of the men participating in the conference. Every state and section was represented by representative men. Cooperation is to be the watchword of this new organization, which will ask Congress to incorporate it. This done, it will take rank as one of the most valuable permanent bodies in the country.

There has been much talk in Congress already about granting articles of incorporation and it is possible that the idea will meet with such favor as to result in this session. One of the most urgent needs of American commerce, it is pointed out, is the coordination of all the forces making for trade development. Heretofore, excepting in a few isolated lines, the various industries and in the same industries the various establishments, have worked independently, with a consequent lack of cooperative efficiency. It is claimed that there is a broad middle ground of mutual enterprise between the extremes of intense competition and monopolistic combination, and it is hoped to bring about commercial activities on that plane through

the workings of the commercial conference.

The bills carrying out the recommendations of the American Bar Association relative to reforms in court procedure were taken up out of their regular order and reported favorably to the House by the judiciary committee on Thursday. These bills were prepared by Representative John W. Davis of West Virginia, at the request of the judiciary committee, acting upon the request of the American Bar Association, and are intended to simplify court procedure by the elimination of legal technicalities which so frequently permit the spirit of the law to be lost sight of in order that technical restrictions may be complied with.

Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee announces his purpose to utilize every means to press the bills for passage during the present session. Whether there is legislation at this session or not is perhaps not so important as the fact that Congress has at last made up its mind to simplify procedure in the federal courts, thus setting the pace for the other courts of the country. The legislation may not go through at present, but its ultimate passage is now regarded as certain. So much, say many members, for the active agitation of the judicial recall and the recall of judicial decisions.

There is at last a chance that Congress may take the consular service out of politics and continue by force of law the executive orders of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft whereby appointments and promotions in the service are to depend on fitness. Representative Sulzer of New York has a bill in the House providing for the reform, and Secretary Knox during the week sent a letter to Congress strongly urging its enactment into law. A quotation from the Knox letter will be interesting. He says:

"We are just entering upon an era of great activity in the field of international commerce; our people are rapidly acquiring extensive interests abroad. In order to assist in the development of markets for our products, and to afford adequate protection to American interests in foreign countries, we need the most efficient foreign service we can develop. The Sulzer bill would go a long way toward enabling future presidents and secretaries of state to discharge their duties in connection with foreign intercourse, and the development of commerce in a thoroughly efficient manner."

Hitherto Congress has withheld formal approval of this proposed method of appointment and promotion, and in the absence of such approval any administration strongly dominated by political influences would be likely to set aside the executive orders of Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft and return to the old spoils system, under which consular appointments were given as a reward for political activity. The consular service is of great importance to the business interests of the country, and it should be open as a vocation to well-educated men of the right sort who can feel when they enter it that good service will have the reward of promotion, and that the highest positions are within the reach of all who are fit, without political prejudice. Secretary Knox would remove all political influence over appointments in the entire foreign service below the grade of ambassador or minister. It is probable that the time is not yet ripe for filling these highest places by promotions from below, but opinion is crystallizing around the proposition that it is ripe for establishing the consular service on a practical and permanent basis. This the Sulzer bill would accomplish.

The Senate in the week voted, 42 to 36, to stand by its conferees on the bill providing for the direct election of senators. The matter will now come up in the House, which it was stated on Saturday would recede from its position and accept the Senate amendments to its bill. The House would lodge control over Senate elections in the states, and the Senate would preserve this power in the federal government. The disagreement involves the negro question in the southern states, southern Democrats believing that it would be possible for Congress, the Senate amendments being accepted, to compel the South to permit unrestricted negro suffrage. The disagreement has been pending ever since the special session of Congress of last summer.

Senator Clark of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate conferees, stated the position of that body when he said: "To deprive Congress of the right to say whether a member of either body had been corruptly elected, is striking at the very root of our legislative department. It is my opinion that the House amendment would preclude Congress from making any investigation into the election of a senator. It would leave it entirely in the hands of the states."

Practical progress is being made toward the acquisition of the land lying between the Capitol and the new union station for a public park. The condemnation commission during the week reported concerning two more squares of ground lying immediately north of the Capitol, the award being slightly in excess of \$1,000,000. Congress has set apart \$500,000 a year for this work, and in the course of a few years this new park will be one of the beauty spots of Washington.

The Senate has passed the Cummins bill providing for an appeal to the supreme court from the decree dissolving the tobacco trust. Should the bill become a law the states of Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Kentucky and Wisconsin would be permitted to appear and also the following organizations: The National Cigar Leaf Association, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, the Independent Tobacco Salesmen's Association of America and the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York. The bill now goes to the House.

In a letter to the chairman of the House military committee, the secretary of war urges the revision of the articles of war which govern the army both in time of peace and of war. These articles have been in operation for more than a

REPUBLICAN VOTE IN BOSTON SHOWS GAINS LATEST REPORTS SAY

(Continued from page one)

at large, will be counted afterward. It will be late when they are all in, it is expected.

The preferential results from the 354 cities and towns throughout the commonwealth are expected to be late. Mayor Fitzgerald showed figures which he has from wards 10, 11 and 12. Republican strongholds, indicating that 80 per cent of the Republicans are voting. The vote is 30 per cent heavier for Taft than the Republican vote given to Frothingham last year.

The following vote was cast in ward 10 up to 12:30 o'clock this afternoon: precinct 5, 86; precinct 7, 313; precinct 8, 242; precinct 9, 207, making 1038. The following was the vote in ward 11: precinct 7, 161; precinct 8, 194; precinct 5, 184; precinct 4, 220, making a total of 759.

Brookline Vote Heavy

Brookline is casting the heaviest vote in years today. Both the Taft Club and the Roosevelt Club were actively engaged notifying every available voter of the primaries.

Brookline will have the longest primary day of any town or city in the commonwealth—from 8 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Roosevelt men admit that the town is likely to go for President Taft on account of the conservative feeling known to exist there. Little interest is manifested in the candidacies of Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson, Democrats.

TECH VOTE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Students at the Institute of Technology held a presidential primary straw ballot yesterday afternoon and the vote was as follows: Republican, Theodore Roosevelt 195, W. H. Taft 124, Senator La Follette 4 and Cummins 0; Democratic, Clark 19, Wilson 61, Marshall 7, Harmon 3 and Underwood 3. About half the students are from Massachusetts.

ADVOCATES LINE ACROSS AFRICA

NEW YORK—A Paris despatch to the New York Tribune tells of a great project for a French trans-African railway, extending from Tangier to Juba, on the banks of the Indian ocean, which has been revealed by Senator Gauthier. The cost is estimated at \$600,000,000. The motive power is to be electricity, generated by waterfalls in the neighborhood of Lake Tchad.

century, and this is the first time revision has been seriously proposed. The work of revision has been performed by the war department under the direction of Secretary Stimson, but the new code cannot become operative without the consent of Congress. Service conditions which the articles of war were originally intended to regulate have radically changed in 100 years and experience has demonstrated the inadaptability of the existing code to present day service conditions.

By Senate agreement made last week, the Underwood steel bill will be taken up next Monday. The bill is before the Senate on an adverse report from the finance committee, and Chairman Penrose of that committee has no disposition to press it. Senator Simmons of North Carolina will take charge of that work, in the absence of Senator Bailey. Senator Cummins of Iowa has prepared an elaborate substitute for the bill, and will urge its adoption by the Senate. It is expected that the procedure of last session will be followed. The House bill will be voted down. Then a vote will be taken on the Cummins substitute. It is said the Democrats will support this substitute after their House bill has been voted down.

John Barrett of the Pan-American Union created a flurry late in the week by announcing that Colonel Goethals might retire from the canal work if Congress were not more prompt in passing a bill for the government of the canal zone. He hinted that there was danger that such a bill might fail of passage at the present session. The fact is, however, that the canal bill is to come up in the House immediately after the passage of the postoffice appropriation bill, which is now pending, but will be disposed of late this week. This action was taken by unanimous vote of the House several weeks ago. The bill will go through the House after debate lasting for a few days and its passage by the Senate before adjournment is certain.

President Taft in the week officially greeted two new ministers, W. A. F. Ekengren of Sweden and Federico Alfonso Pezet of Peru. The former had served here as charge d'affaires.

The bonding companies of the great cities of the East are to be called upon to make another fight against the establishment of a federal bonding bureau for government employees. A bill providing for such a bureau has been introduced and it has a good many supporters in both houses. Three years ago this fight was on, at the instance of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, but nothing was done at that time.

The House passed a bill providing for partial home rule for Alaska, but that is as far as the matter will go at this session, according to well posted members of the Senate. That body takes the position that it will not enact any important Alaska legislation until one of its committees can have time to visit the territory and make a full report. That will carry the matter over until the sixty-third Congress, at the earliest.

STATE REPORTS LEAVE RESULT OF VOTING IN DOUBT

SPRINGFIELD—Indications are that Mr. Roosevelt will fail to carry this city in today's primary. Governor Wilson seems to be leading Champ Clark on the Democratic ticket. About one half of the vote is being brought out.

TAUNTON—It is believed that there will be a larger vote at the primaries than was anticipated. It is said that this city will give a majority for Mr. Taft in view of the impression made by him here yesterday.

SALEM—Indications in the first hour of voting, which began at 12 o'clock when a big vote would be cast by 9 p. m. when the polls closed. Sentiment appeared to be about evenly divided between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and the result is expected to be close. It is expected the vote from ward 5, in which there are more than 2000 voters, will not be known before 5 or 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BEVERLY—A heavy vote is being cast here in President Taft's summer residential city and the 1 ft ticket is expected to win.

PITTSFIELD—Berkshire county and Pittsfield, the stronghold of Senator Crane, appear to be safe for Mr. Taft. The balloting is light. Governor Wilson is leading Mr. Clark in the balloting on the Democratic side.

WESTFIELD—Indications from the voting are that Mr. Taft will carry this city by a comfortable margin over Mr. Roosevelt. Champ Clark and Governor Wilson appear to be running a close race.

CHICOPEE—Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Clark are leading in the voting.

BROCKTON—Crowds were waiting in line at each of the seven wards here when the presidential primaries opened at 11 o'clock. The returns in Brockton will be late owing to the fact that the polls do not close until 9 p. m. It will be after midnight before the figures begin to come in. The city is regarded as doubtful.

METAL SCHEDULE AMENDMENT IN

WASHINGTON—Senator Cummins introduced a compromise amendment to the metal schedule of the tariff law on Monday, making a sharp reduction from the present duties and varying changes from the Democratic House measure. Compared with the House bill, the Cummins amendment would substitute specific for ad valorem duties as far as possible and in some instances make greater reductions.

It would leave iron ore free, make pig iron \$1 a ton instead of 8 per cent, and would make greater reductions on tinplate, structural iron and steel, and steel rails, pig lead and bullion, and on the cheaper forms of plate iron and steel.

DEFENSE OPENS IN PLANT CASE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Robert M. Morse of counsel for the defendant in the \$400,000 suit of Harry W. Smith of Worcester against Thomas G. Plant, the Boston and New York shoe manufacturer, opened his case Monday with statements to the jury.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Plant, Col. William Barker, vice-president of the United Shoe Machinery Company of New York, and T. Hovey Gage, an attorney, testified. The plaintiff was on the stand most of the time. John L. Hall questioned for the plaintiff in the direct evidence and Charles F. Choate in cross-examination.

ZION CITY SCENE OF DISTURBANCES

ZION CITY, Ill.—Rioting, which may result seriously, started here Monday evening when employees of independent manufacturing concerns attacked a group of 200 Zion men and women at a prayer meeting. Both men and women were beaten.

The disturbance was the climax of a week of trouble between two of the independent concerns which recently have begun operations here and the church people, formerly followers of John Alexander Dowie, who protested against the use of tobacco by the employees of the manufacturing companies.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A strike of employees of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company was called Monday evening during the rush hour, between 5 and 6 o'clock. About 300 men left their cars when the strike order was sent out, but 1000 remained on duty. The men demand the appointment of an arbitration committee to consider grievances relating to wages.

PARACHUTE DROP OF 2600 FEET

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—William M. Morton made a parachute jump from an aeroplane at a height of 2600 feet at Venice on Monday. Morton was taken up by Phil Parmelee in a biplane. When the proper height was attained Morton jumped. He dropped 300 feet before the parachute opened. After steadying the machine Parmelee descended in sharp circles above Morton.

READING DICKERS FOR GAS

READING, Mass.—Citizens of Reading will hold a special town meeting soon to discuss and take action on the offer of the Wakefield Municipal Light Company to supply gas at \$1.30. This offer was made at a meeting last night by Wakefield town officials.

MANY RALLIES HELD AS CAMPAIGN FOR PRIMARIES CLOSES

Rallies for the nomination of the presidential candidates were held in different parts of Greater Boston last evening, despite the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed.

Two large rallies for President Taft took place in Odd Fellows hall, Winter hill, where Col. Edward Glines presided, and in the Day street theater, West Somerville, with Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, presiding.

The speakers were former Governor John L. Bates, Congressman Samuel W. McCall, former Speaker Joseph Walker and Representative Charles L. Underhill.

A rally in the interest of the Taft delegates took place last evening in the Everett Y. M. C. A. hall, and was attended by about 150 persons. The speakers were former United States District Attorney Guy A. Ham, former Speaker John X. Cole, Senator Claude L. Allen, Representative James F. Cavanagh, former Representative Charles H. Adams of Melrose, candidate for delegate for this district, Arthur W. Pinkham of Lynn, another candidate, and former Senator Wilcox R. Evans, Jr., who presided.

Upward of 2000 persons crowded the platforms and approaches to the Melrose depot last evening to listen to a 10-minute speech by President Taft, whose special train stopped there at 7:15 en route to Boston from Lowell.

He was introduced by Senator Claude L. Allen, president of the Melrose Taft committee, who had accompanied the President from Lowell.

Governor Stubbs of Kansas addressed the Roosevelt rally in Symphony hall last night. The body of the hall was about half filled.

Lauding Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of popular primaries, Governor Stubbs characterized the convention system as "dominated by a few old fixers in a back room."

A Clark rally last night in South Boston high school was attended by 200. Arthur W. Clark presided and the speakers were P. W. McKiernan of Boston University, Representative Lawrence W. Duggan, Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, Owen A. Cunningham, Hon. L. F. Pence of Colorado, Congressman Curley, Congressman J. M. Graham of Illinois and Gov. Elect Joseph Robinson of Arkansas.

At the Vine Street church, Roxbury, there was a Clark rally. William P. O'Brien, president of the Tammany Club, presided.

SCENIC METHODS AT BOSTON OPERA HOUSE REVISED

New methods of constructing the groundwork of the stage pictures at the Boston opera house and departures in lighting are being worked out under the supervision of Robert F. Brunton, the company's technical director.

Machinists and carpenters with an expert foreman are doing work which will make the scenes of next season not only more realistic and effective than ever before in the eyes of the people in the auditorium, but more pliant in the hands of the stage manager.

The "runs," the platforms which represent the ground as slanting back toward the rear scene, are to be incorporated into the rising and descending sections of the stage. The middle ground of a scene like that in the third act of "Carmen" will not have to be carried on in sections and arranged in order by the stage helpers; it will simply be elevated into position by electric power from below stage.

The lighting arrangements are to be restudied with reference to giving the pictures atmosphere and perspective of a more subtle kind than has been accomplished hitherto. The same principles of making the stage pictures will be followed as before. Only the application will be new. The results of the work will be to do away with certain conventionalities of appearance in groundwork and distance.

The yellow, red and blue lights stationed in the wings will cooperate more sensitively with the footlights and with the lights fixed in rows over the top of the stage. The actors will walk on a ground more realistic and will move in an atmosphere a little less of the theater than they have walked and moved hitherto.

IZAAK WALTON'S BOOK ATTRACTS

Bibliophiles are taking great interest in the collection of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" in many editions owned by D. B. Fearing of Boston and now being exhibited at the Club of Odd Volumes, 50 Mount Vernon street.

Mr. Fearing has three copies of the first edition, London, 1653, and 100 copies altogether of succeeding editions. Of technical interest are the various observations of errata. Examples of Walton's handwriting, prints, busts and other souvenirs of the author are included in the exhibition.

CAR JUMPS TRACK; FOUR HURT

Four passengers were lightly hurt last evening when a Pleasant street south-bound car jumped the rails at the northerly end of the Park street subway. They were Gordon Hale, 811 Tremont street; Henry Cline, 91 Coolidge street, Brookline; B. E. Wears, 32 North street, and Miner Hamlin, 32 Winthrop street, Cambridge.

MACKAY-BENNETT AT HALIFAX WITH 190 TITANIC VICTIMS

HALIFAX, N. S.—Loaded with 190 victims of the Titanic disaster the Mackay-Bennett made port today, after having buried at sea 116 victims, some of whom had been identified. Captain Lardner, who commanded the cruise, said that his vessel was unable to bring to shore all of the victims recovered.

The vessel was given a clear track up the center of the bay. One hundred sailors in boats kept the water about the vessel clear from small craft. At the same time a detachment of British blue-jackets from the cruiser Niobe policed the dock and allowed no one who did not have an official pass to enter. The work of unloading was at once begun.

Fifty-seven identified victims were buried at sea from the Mackay-Bennett. A list follows:

Mauritz Adahl, Pedro Ale, Thomas Anders, Ragozzi, Abele, Rosmore Abbott, John Adams, W. Butt, A. Boothby, G. Butterworth, E. T. Barker, Patrick Connors, Yosep Draznoie, J. J. Davies, James Farrell, Leslie Selinski, J. S. Gill, John W. Gill, Anvers Gustafsen, A. Haver, G. Hinkley, Henry D. Hansen, Reg Hale, W. Hinton, Adolph Humblein, A. C. Hell, T. Hewitt, Erick Johansen, Edward Keating, valet of George D. Widener; James Kelly, R. W. Leyson, Charles Louis, Charles Edward Lockyer, Jean Morse, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. McNamee, Mary Mangan, M. Mayes, Mousour Novell, Blank Olsen, E. W. Petty, C. Ricks, J. M. Robinson, J. Stone, Fred Sutton, W. Saunders, William Sage, Philip J. Stokes, Ernest Postage, Tomling, F. Tamlyn, Thomas Theobald, Catevelos Vassiliou, W. Vear, Leslie Williams, W. Watson, O. S. Woody.

The body at first identified as that of George D. Widener of Philadelphia was one of those buried at sea. The clothing and articles found in the pockets were examined by Mr. Widener's son, who said he was certain that the body was that of Edward Keating, his father's valet. The body of Col. J. J. Astor was positively identified by Capt. Richard Roberts of the Astor yacht.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL REPORTED IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee reported to the House on Monday such an anti-injunction bill as has long been advocated by labor unions throughout the country. It provides that injunctions in labor disputes shall be issued only after the defendants have had opportunity to answer the complaint against them.

It also provides that courts shall issue restraining orders for only seven days, and these only where the complainant shows that he will be done irreparable injury if the order is not issued.

Blanket injunctions are specifically provided against and the right of workmen to peaceful assembly is reiterated. Striking employees are given the right of meeting, giving financial assistance to their fellow strikers and otherwise aiding them in every lawful way to win.

The right of boycott and the right to refuse to patronize is established in one section of the bill.

NEW DESTROYER JENKINS TAKES WATER AT BATH

BATH, Me.—The torpedo boat destroyer Jenkins, sister ship of the Jouett, which was launched two weeks ago, was launched Monday amid salutes from the Jouett and other craft in the river. The ceremony was performed by Miss Alice Thornton Jenkins of Washington, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, in whose honor the ship was named.

The principal dimensions of the Jenkins are: Length over all, 293 ft. 10½ in.; extreme beam, 26 ft. 4½ in.; trial displacement, 742 tons. The machinery will be capable of developing 10,000 shaft horsepower at a steam pressure of 240 pounds. The contract speed requirement is 20½ knots.

Immediately after the Jenkins was launched the Jouett departed for Rockland, where she will be given her official builder's trials this week.

NAVY WORKMEN RUN RESTAURANT AT BROOKLYN YARD

NEW YORK—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, set up 1200 navy yard workmen Monday in the restaurant business when she surrendered control of her Brooklyn navy yard eating establishment to the yard employees and gave a check for \$1000 as a sinking fund.

If by Dec. 30 next, the workmen have proved that they can operate the restaurant successfully on the cooperative basis, it will be given outright to them.

When the government recently refused to take over the restaurant Miss Morgan proposed the cooperative plan to the men. The 1200 shares offered at \$1 each were purchased quickly.

MR. LEDWIDGE DINNER GUEST

Members of the Circulation Managers Association of Boston gave a dinner last evening to Waldo L. Ledwidge, for the past 20 years associated with newspaper circulation work here, on his leaving for New York. The dinner was served in the Boston City Club.

CLOSE OF TITANIC INQUIRY THIS WEEK AIM OF COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—Close of the Titanic inquiry this week was the announced intention of Senator Smith when the committee resumed its inquiry today.

E. J. Dunn, of Bechtelurst, Long Island, a salesman, injected a new mystery into the Titanic inquiry today. He said he had been told by a mysterious stranger that a telegram announcing the sinking of the Titanic was received at the White Star line offices Monday morning, April 15, between 7:30 and 8 o'clock, and the wireless people turned it over to the Western Union company for delivery. Mr. Dunn said he had given his word not to tell the man's name. After a half hour in private with Mr. Dunn, Senator Smith said if Mr. Dunn could not be induced to disclose his name by "polite" methods, "more drastic powers" of the committee would be invoked.

That Captain Smith of the Titanic, immediately after the vessel struck the iceberg, was told by J. W. Andrews, one of the builders, that she would sink within an hour was the important evidence announced by Senator Burton when the committee met today. He said that Fourth Officer Boxhall had so testified at a private examination last night.

Today Senator Smith summoned Henry Stengel of Newark, a Titanic passenger to appear before the committee. Mr. Stengel will testify, it is said, that the Titanic was plunging at 22 to 23 knots through heavy ice before the iceberg stopped its course.

J. Bruce Ismay managing director of the White Star line was the next witness called. Mr. Ismay was cool almost in different as he testified. He sat with his back to the audience, close at hand and facing the committee.

Mr. Ismay will be excused this afternoon on the understanding that if he returns to England he will come back for further examination if desired. The managing director denied to the committee any preferential treatment aboard the Carpathia; denied censoring news of the sinking; denied that he ordered the Titanic to be run at full speed and admitted that more could have been saved if the ocean giant had carried a greater complement of lifeboats.

Thirty of the Titanic crew were released last night and boarded trains today for New York hoping to catch the White Star line steamer Adriatic, for their return passage to England.

WATER DAMAGES LYNN SHOE STOCK

LYNN, Mass.—Shoe manufacturing concerns in the Broad street wing of the Vamp building, suffered heavy water damage Monday night as a result of a fire which started in a blow pipe outside the building and worked up to the fifth floor. The damage is sustained by Walker & Co., Randall, Adams & Co., Mrs. A. R. King Corporation and Grod & Cass.



CONVENIENCE

to mothers, of Macular Parker Company's Boys' and Youths' Departments must be experienced to be appreciated. Those departments are on the second floor, with elevator service. The selecting of Boys' Clothing or Furnishings here may be accomplished in a restful manner, the large display tables, with chairs and good lights, affording excellent opportunities for careful inspection.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing and Furnishings Goods Departments. Second Floor. Take Elevator.

Macular Parker Company

400 Washington Street

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5, 3:30
THE FAMOUS ARTISTS
KUBELIK—BONCI

Last Concert of the Season
Prices 50c. \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, 1250 seats \$1.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FINANCIAL
A GOING, PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN BOSTON CAN USE A SMALL ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL FOR WHICH 7% CUMULATIVE, PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE ISSUED, BOTH STOCK AND INTEREST BEING INDEPENDENTLY GUARANTEED. A. T. WILLIS, 701 LAWRENCE BLDG., 140 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TAFFETA COATEE WITH PEPLUM

One-piece sleeves and large armholes

COATEES of taffeta or other material worn over separate dresses are smart and attractive. They provide becoming little wraps while they do not mean any appreciable amount of weight or warmth. This one can be utilized for such treatment or made to match the skirt. As made on the figure it is finished with a single revers and the material is taffeta trimmed with puffings and little frills of the same.

As shown in the small front view, it is made to the natural line with a short peplum and without revers, and it is adapted to ponce, to linen and to all fabrics of the kind.

The one-piece sleeves are sewed to rather big armholes and the coatee is gathered at the lower edge and joined to a belt. It can be finished at either the high or natural waist line.

For the medium size will be required three yards of material 27, 13 1/2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 for the trimmings as shown on the figure.

The pattern, No. 7432, cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 W. 32d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



BLOUSES IN SILK AND CHIFFON

Some have beautiful jumper arrangement

BLOUSES this spring have taken on new frills and fancies. The ubiquitous and exaggerated side frill has disappeared, giving place to square tab effects and double center frills and soft jabots. Curious peplum tabs and skirts are features of the modes. There are new ideas in sleeves. Unusual materials are used for trimmings.

The peplum blouse is the most aggressive of the novelties. In real shot and hand embroidered muslin there are some beautiful blouses of this class, says the New York Sun. The peplum may consist merely of rounded or square tabs in front or back. It may form little cutaway basques, or it may run down in tabs over the hips and end at the waistline or just a little below in front and back. These white blouses are at their best over white skirts and leave much to be desired when worn with dark skirts which have no definite relation to the blouse in trimmings; but they are sure to be worn in this fashion and consequently may be regarded as a doubtful blessing.

Blouses of similar line, but fashioned of silk and chiffon are more practical for wear and dark costumes and the importers have brought over models of this sort. Most of the popular colorings. Some of them have a beautiful jumper arrangement in one tone of chiffon, with sleeves and trimmings of another tone, the peplum being in the color of the skirt, with which it is to be worn.

Changeable taffeta is pressed into service, both for severely tailored and elaborate blouses, the latter often taking the form of little cutaway coats, with waistcoats or frills and collar of lace and self-trimming of cords and shirring.

White satin appears to be a popular blouse material, and like taffeta, is made up in all degrees of simplicity and elaboration. One pretty blouse that had a tailored air yet was distinctly elegant was built upon simple, long sleeve lines of supple, dull finish white satin. It had a shallow yoke running well down over the shoulders and upon the sleeves embroidered intricately in the finest of black soutache.

A little pocket on each side of the front was soutached and there was just a line of the soutache embroidery at the wrist and running a little way up the outside of the sleeve, a narrow frill of net escaping from under its edge.

The little guimpe and high collar were of net. White satin blouses trimmed simply in buttons and loops of the satin and with plaited frills of net or lace finishing the neck are much worn, and sometimes a three-inch border of black or color edges the neck under the veiling frill, through which it shows effectively.

The long sleeve is shown in more lingerie blouses this season than last season, and there are hosts of dainty models in linen, marquisette or other sheer stuff with long sleeves tucked at the elbow for comfortable fullness and trimmed at the hand with lace to match that on the jabot which is fairly sure to adorn the blouse front, whether the collar be high or of the turndown variety.

Changeable taffeta is pressed into service, both for severely tailored and elaborate blouses, the latter often taking the form of little cutaway coats, with waistcoats or frills and collar of lace and self-trimming of cords and shirring.

FINE COURTESY, IN MANNERS

Should not be neglected in every day affairs

IN the rush of present-day existence, people may lose the fine courtesy in manners which, from time immemorial, has marked good breeding and refinement. They seem to imagine that it is a credit to them to appear terribly busy, and that it is out of date to be leisurely, either in private or public. They hurry in talking, walking, writing, eating, in fact, in all the affairs of every day. All this is an affliction, but above all it shows a neglect of the high principles of life, that unselfishness, kindness and consideration for others are at the root of good manners. The careless person becomes selfish and soon lapses into absolute rudeness, offends others and becomes unpopular. For, with all the haste that most people affect, there is in them a quick criticism of other offenders.

Small, but important, courtesies are to be pleasantly, to greet acquaintances cordially, to give a friendly clasp of the hand, to cultivate a memory for faces and names, in order to be able to recall where one has met people, and to say something to show interest in the affairs of others. A point is to put others at ease. If one thinks that an acquaintance may be puzzled as to one's identity it is courteous to say, in greeting, "I hope you remember me; I am Mrs. B."

A prompt reply to notes of invitation is an important point, says the Ladies World. It is an obligation to answer an invitation to a luncheon, dinner, tea party or theater party within 24 hours, because a hostess wishes to know on whom she may depend, or whether it will be necessary to fill a vacancy.

An invitation to a home wedding or wedding breakfast should be answered promptly. In writing a reply, regard must be paid to neat, legible handwriting. A careless scrawl is unpardonable. The repetition of the date and hour named in an invitation is essential when replying so that a hostess may be assured that there will be no misunderstanding.

Many little courtesies are to be observed in conversation. Among these are to look people in the face when talking or listening, not to let the at-

tention or mind wander, not to show impatience in listening, but to try to be interested in what others are saying. There is an art in being a good listener. It is not courteous to interrupt or to monopolize the conversation or to talk of one's self.

In the street there are many small courtesies observed strictly by well-bred people. A well-bred person never brushes past any one. If the contact is unavoidable in a crowd, one would say, "Pardon me," and a man would raise his hat while asking pardon. Well-bred persons do not push, do not seek advantage to the discomfort or inconvenience of others; never walk three or four abreast, so that others cannot pass; never stand in entrances of shops or other public places, blocking the way. Manners in public are among the very sure indications of refinement or the lack of it.

Good manners are the outward sign of inward graces of heart and mind. They sweeten social intercourse and contribute to happiness beyond proportion to the effort of thoughtfulness and self-discipline which they cost.

NEW MILLINERY

Macrame lace is often used on tailored hats, the hat most often being black.

As to color, primrose, purple, blue and amber are very good, as well as green, which is always good at this season.

Flowers are being much used on hats, particularly in combinations of many kinds and colors.

Many of the smartest shapes flare off the face or high at one side and are slashed, the trimming being introduced at this point.

High cockades of flowers are well liked. These are very smart made of combinations of orchids, roses, pansies—all sorts of combinations are good.—Pittsburgh Sun.

TRIED RECIPES

ROLLED PANCAKES

SEPARATE four eggs, whites and yolks. Beat the yolks until lemon colored and thick and add a cup and a half milk. Measure out one cupful flour and sift with it a half teaspoonful salt. Add the eggs and milk to the flour and beat until smooth. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and fold into the mixture. Put a tablespoonful butter into a frying pan and when hot pour in enough of the mixture to cover the bottom of the pan. Bake to a delicate brown on the under side, turn, and when done spread with marmalade or fruit jam and roll up quickly. Dust with sugar and serve at once. Sometimes these cakes are glazed with a red hot salamander and sometimes a little grated lemon peel is added to the batter. These are also known as pancakes a la Celestine.

TOMATO RAREBIT

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into the chafing dish and, when melted, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three fourths cupful of cream, and as soon as mixture begins to thicken add three fourths cupful of stewed and strained tomatoes mixed with one eighth teaspoonful of soda; then add two cupfuls of soft mild cheese, cut in small pieces, and two eggs, slightly beaten. Season to taste with salt, mustard, and cayenne, and serve, as soon as cheese has melted, on crackers.—Washington Herald.

DOUGHNUTS WITHOUT EGGS

One and one fourth cups sugar, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons melted lard (dip from your frying pan), one fourth teaspoon ginger, nutmeg to taste and flour to make as soft as can be handled. Don't make them too stiff. Dip each one in a basin of boiling water, which you keep boiling on the stove conveniently near. Be sure to dip it quickly, just as soon as it is lifted from the hot fat. It won't soak and will keep moist much longer.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

PINEAPPLE SOUFFLE

One small can of pineapple, two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour, one pint scalding milk, three egg yolks, three beaten egg whites, three tablespoonfuls sugar. Rub the flour and butter together until smooth and add to the milk which has been scalded in a double boiler; cook until thick. Add the egg yolks and the sugar; stir for two minutes and then remove and cool. Add the pineapple juice, or the pineapple mashed through a sieve, and fold in the stiffly whipped egg whites. Place in individual souffle dishes and bake in a moderate oven from 10 to 15 minutes. Or make into one large souffle and bake slowly for about 35 minutes.—Pictorial Review.

ENGAGING HELP FOR COUNTRY

Ways of keeping servants contented

EVERY season when families begin their migration from town to country houses comes that vexing problem for housekeepers to solve—the engaging of competent help. It is the invaluable custom for city housemaids to get restless about this time also and to gratify their love of variety by changing their places. No two families are surrounded by the same kinds of household belongings, nor are the duties assigned to these workers ever twice alike. Dignified, wise administration is what is needed at the present day over house laborers, with plenty of compromise on both sides.

It is the house manager's duty to avoid friction. Keeping the help contented with their living arrangements frequently brings reciprocity into their rooms. When they are given separate rooms, with one bathroom in common, and time to do their own laundry work, there is seldom need for speaking to them about their personal appearance.

All would like to have perfect service in their own homes. It is comfortable to feel that there is some one on duty to do the routine labor, and what a responsibility it is for the woman at the head, who must not forget that unless these dependents like her it will be impossible to get her orders willingly obeyed. Remember that if these girls become attached to your personality they will do a whole lot more to please you than if they are driven to their tasks.

Young housekeepers frequently have to go through many bitter experiences because of their lack of tact in handling house laborers. More because women are not explicit enough in outlining her duties to a woman finds that she must get a new cook it is more satisfactory to telephone some reliable employment office and have the manager send the working women to her house. If but two maids are kept, tell the manager that fact, also how many there are in the family, what wages are paid for the cook and the time you allow off. Before the interview is finished take the cook's name and address and the name and address of her last employer. Ask for the sealed employment office references which she has brought with her. Open and read them. It is customary to say: "I will telephone Miss — about you, and she will let you know my decision at her office." Put the

employment office references into another sealed envelope and return it to the cook just before she takes her leave.

As soon as the applicant for employment has left your house call on the telephone the woman for whom she was last cooking and she will be glad to inform you what kind of meals she can send in to table and something of her character and habits. After hearing all the evidence for and against this cook, it rests entirely with the investigator whether or not she sends word to the office that she will engage this woman on a week's trial. At the end of that service the house mistress will learn whether she is to be a helper or a hindrance in her household.—New York Herald.

PROBLEMS OF KITCHENETTER

Advice that may help to solve them

THE kitchenette housekeeper has problems to meet that do not confront the woman with a full fledged kitchen. Without an inch of superfluous room, it takes care and skill to become proficient in wasteful buying, odorless cooking and easy serving.

The beginner will do well to shop here and there until she finds a marketman with an eye to her interests as well as his own. If he realizes that she is to be a regular customer he will give her many a valuable hint. He will pick out a bunch of asparagus that will cook in the shortest time and may be eaten to the last scrap, as against her choice of showy white stalk and meager tip. He will gently dissuade her from fresh spinach, which is so great in bulk as to cause her embarrassment in her cramped quarters, and recommend young carrots or string beans instead.

So taught, the miniature housekeeper will soon know where to find the tightly headed hearts of lettuce and the trim, white bunches of celery, both devoid of waste. She will learn that an extra thick beefsteak is the kitchenette's substitute for roast beef, at a minimum of expense and without an ounce of waste.

Wasteful buying must be one of her aims in life. She must learn to be mistress of the art of concentration in every detail of her housekeeping. With a little practice she will soon learn what and how much to buy; she will discover how to get the most out of her small gas stove and she will learn the secret of cooking things in small pieces, so that they will leave no objectionable odor. Onions may be quartered and

cabbage cut fine, as for cold slaw before boiling. Cauliflower may be divided into florets and quickly boiled until tender. Any of these, covered with a cream sauce and turned into a buttered baking dish, may be tucked out of sight in the oven, hot and ready to serve at the right time. With a little practice in timing the cooking process the cooking odor problem may be reduced to a minimum.

Kitchenette entertaining should never be on too ample a scale. Better attempt too little than too much. Prepare as large a part of the meal as possible in advance. Choose dishes that may be kept in the oven until the last moment, leaving as much clear space as may be for incidentals.

Never try to get along without an oven, says the New York Sun. If one is not provided, purchase a small portable oven. It will pay for itself many times over. Into it may go many things usually cooked on a broiler. Panned fish or chicken can scarcely be distinguished from the broiled articles, and baked bacon and croquettes browned in the oven have all the crispy evidence of having been fried, but without the odor or smoke of hot fat.

The beginner in kitchenette entertaining should commence by serving a small afternoon tea, with toasted muffins or fresh hot biscuits, and chocolate. She may then climb gradually up the social ladder and try a Sunday night tea or a 1 o'clock luncheon. In this way by easy steps, she may rise to the height of a dinner for not more than three guests.

SOME SECRETS IN CAKE-MAKING

Quint advice of a Chinese cook

THE first thing the successful cake maker always does is to get everything together that she will need. The next step is to grease the pans. This should be done with a twist of clean tissue paper; part of a pure white paper napkin is ideal. And the next operation is not to begin to mix the cake but to attend to the oven. No infallible rule can be given in regard to ovens for they differ as greatly as do their owners. It depends upon the oven as to the exact time it will take to bake a cake. After it has been in about 20 minutes, if the cake is small, it is well to try it with a clean broom straw, sticking it into the center of the cake and if it comes out clean the cake is done. During the first quarter of an hour a cake is in the oven it should begin to

rise and it is very unwise to open the oven door at this time for the rush of cool air caused by so doing may cause the cake to fall, and when it has once fallen it never comes up again.

It is best, for the first 15 or 20 minutes that a cake is in the oven, to follow the advice of a Chinese cook, who, when asked for directions how to bake a cake said: "You put him in the oven, then you go away, mind your business, cake he mind his."

If the oven is too hot and the cake browns too fast place a piece of greased paper over it. If the cake is cracked open in the center, it shows that the oven is too hot and formed a crust over the cake that did not allow the air to escape. Small cakes of all kinds and layer cakes bake much quicker than loaf cakes and require a slightly hotter oven.

All cakes containing butter should be beaten vigorously to make them fine-grained. In creaming butter and sugar together you first warm the bowl in which the creaming is to be done with hot water, wipe dry and put in the butter and rub it with a wooden or silver spoon until soft and creamy and then add the sugar gradually and continue beating until it is a soft cream.

If you would make good cake says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, you must be particular in regard to your flour. Pastry flour makes the best cake, but if you do not happen to have this use bread flour, but use two level tablespoonfuls less flour for each cupful called for by the recipe. All flour should be sifted twice, once before the baking powder goes in and again after it is added. If you make cake on a wet or foggy day and the flour is damp and clammy set it on the back of the stove or in the oven with the door open and it will be light and fluffy again.

CHICKEN WITH GREEN PEPPERS

Baked, fried and in form of a pie

A GREAT many cooks argue that dressing in a chicken absorbs the juice, rendering the flesh dry and tasteless. An approved way is to put the dressing into large green peppers and bake with the chicken, says the Delineator. To prepare the dish, wash the peppers; cut off the small ends, which should be put aside for covers; remove the seeds and pith and fill with your favorite dressing. Or, make a dressing of bread crumbs moistened with egg and seasoned with a little sage, onion, butter, pepper and salt. Then put the covers on and fasten with toothpicks. The chicken should be split open at the back, put into a baking pan and sprinkled with salt and bits of butter. Put enough hot water in the pan to prevent burning. Place the peppers right side up around the chicken and cook in a moderate oven, basting frequently.

Fried Chicken with Green Peppers.—Wash six large green peppers, cut crosswise in thin slices and remove the seeds. Soak 10 or 15 minutes in strong salt water and fry brown in olive oil. If olive oil is objectionable, butter may be used. Put on a platter and set in a warm place until ready to serve. Heat a tablespoonful each of butter and lard in a frying-pan. Roll the pieces of chicken in flour to which a little salt and pepper have been added, and lay in the hot fat. Cover and cook over a moderate fire. When a light brown, turn the chicken, and if necessary add more butter and lard. Cook slowly until done, and arrange on a platter with

a slice of fried pepper over each piece of chicken.

Chicken Pie with Green Peppers.—Cut up two young chickens, place over the fire in enough hot water to cover them and when tender add three chopped green peppers and one can of mushrooms. Boil a few minutes and thicken with flour. Line the sides of a four or six quart pan with a rich baking powder or soda biscuit dough about a quarter of an inch thick. Pour in the chicken, season with salt, pepper and butter and cover with a thick crust with a hole in the center about the size of a teacup. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Chicken Croquettes with Green Peppers.—To three cups of minced chicken add one finely minced onion, one small green pepper chopped fine, one cupful of bread crumbs and three eggs. Roll into balls, dip in egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot lard until brown.

TORN RUBBERS

When a rubber becomes torn, do not throw it away, for it can be mended and kept in use. Take a piece of black dress braid, with the end doubled under, fasten at the upper part of the slit, bring the edges of the slit close together and fasten to the braid. Then, commencing at the bottom, the edges are sewed across with a flat overhand stitch and the upper edge finished with a buttonhole stitch, which takes in the end of the braid.—Minneapolis Tribune.



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CHOICE OF WOODS IN A HOUSE

American growths beautiful if properly treated

WHEN one starts to plan the decoration of a room or house there is only one place to begin, and that is with the woodwork. There is something homelike, permanent and comfortable about the presence of much wood in a room, and the color effect as a whole is not quite right without it.

Let it first be remembered, however, says a writer in the New York Tribune, that the wall and floor spaces of any room should simply serve as a framework or background for what is to go in it. Wooden wainscoting, with plain or pattern wall above, is very satisfactory. Paneling is beautiful and dignified in spaces where the furniture does not hide it too much, and is particularly suitable for country homes, where plenty of light may enter the rooms and the woodwork will give the effect of darkness.

The floor should be of some good hardwood and not highly polished. It should glow, but not shine, for the purpose of a floor is to set off fine rugs and furniture.

As to the selection of woods to be used in interior decoration, first consult your bank account, then look to the lighting conditions in each room. Nothing, of course, is quite so beautiful as mahogany of wonderful soft brown, with just a ruddy undertone that glowed instead of glared in the rare old Santo Domingo mahogany so dear to the hearts of Chippendale and Sheraton.

If one can afford oak, mellowed with age and polished to a surface that is like watered silk, there is no further need to search for woodwork that will harmonize with any color scheme suitable for a room that is to be used and lived in all the time.

Circassian walnut itself is not more beautiful than our common inexpensive gumwood when the latter is treated so that its full beauty of color and texture is brought out, and even the finest English oak will not put to shame either American white oak or black walnut.

We need not go to the expense of these woods, however, to get strong and beautiful effects in interior woodwork, for the Louisiana red cypress and the common chestnut are splendid robust woods, full of color, highly figured, and almost as durable as oak. For lighter color schemes and daintier furnishings, we have the maple, beech, birch, ash and pine all of which show unexpected beauties, if only the possibilities that belong to each wood are recognized and its peculiar individuality is allowed to appear.

Unquestionably, for a hall, living room, dining room, library or den, the more woodwork that can be used, the better is the effect. A room that is intended for constant use by the whole family should give, above all things, the impression of durability, rather than of daintiness, and the colorings should be rich and subdued, rather than light and delicate. Therefore, such a room should be finished in oak, chestnut, cypress, ash or

elm, as these are the strong-fibred, open-textured woods of distinctly robust quality.

For bedrooms, small sitting rooms, or drawing rooms where dainty furnishings are required, the wood should be of finer grain, less prominently marked. Red birch is one of the best of our native woods for this purpose; maple is another excellent wood for the basis of a delicate color scheme, and so is gumwood, when finished in a silvery gray tone.

PRETTY SHADES

Because they can be lined with asbestos, which protects them from lighting with the flame of a candle or a lamp, exceedingly pretty little shades of cardboard are being extensively used, says the New York Herald. These shades are hand painted in colors in stained glass effects as well as in a host of floral and conventional patterns, or the four sides are divided into panels and decorated appropriately. The cardboard shades which come already decorated are even more attractive than are the home-made varieties because they show landscape and characteristic scenes in Japanese hand painting. Next in favor to these asbestos lined shades are the ones of copper or Damascus brass, pierced in wicker.

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AUTOMOBILE HOOD

An extremely useful article in the outfit of the woman automobilist is a silk rubberized automobile hood to be slipped on over a good hat or bonnet or to take its place while the "real" one is safely stowed away in case of a sudden shower, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. A pinked ruche and long streamers make the little utility hood as daintily becoming as another.

WITH ROAST VEAL

A novel accompaniment to roast veal is made of one pound of oatmeal, two Spanish onions, one ounce of butter, one half teaspoonful of salt, chopped parsley and mixed herbs, one egg, one quarter cupful of milk. Chop the onions fine, cut the butter in dice, mix all together, tie up in a cloth and boil two hours. Serve piping hot.—Pittsburgh Sun.

...and the one who seeks and desires this mode of treatment. Is the donor of this mode of healing, in whom he has supreme faith and confidence, denied the right to exercise his right to refuse? Again, is the man who has trust and confidence in this remedy denied his right to resort to it for

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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BRAULIO HERNANDEZ, one time secretary of state of Chihuahua, and one of the central figures of both the Maderista and the anti-Maderista revolutions, has severed his connection with the last and with its leader, Pascual Orozco. With a profound knowledge of conditions—possessed by very few because very few among his comrades have either his intellect or his culture—knowledge of developments little and big, likewise of the men, little and big, of both revolutions, General Hernandez has manifestly come to the conclusion that there is no hope even of a temporary solution of the great national problem under the auspices of the present revolutionary movement. His one thought now is to stop the war and to gather around the constituted government. He has sent a message to that effect to President Madero and has received an answer conveying the President's gratification.

A fortnight ago, Don Braulio Hernandez launched his appeal to the American people in these columns. Its directness in pointing out the aspiration of the first revolution, the disappointment of the period following its triumph, the aim of the second rising, was as admirable as its wealth of detail was illuminating. It was absolutely free from personalities, yet a severe arraignment of the Madero regime could scarcely be conceived. And today, its author turns away from the revolutionary movement that he has been foremost in promoting, turns back to the constituted government and its vexation of spirit. Don Braulio, from an ardent revolutionist, has become a staunch evolutionist. His trend of thought is clear: whether or not Orozco is the man to lead the second "liberating army" in triumph to Chapultepec is no longer the point at issue; the point is that Orozco is not fit to be followed; and the conclusion is that no one is any better fitted than he and that the question "After Orozco, what?" must never be asked. If it should be asked there could be but one answer, and the United States would give it.

All signs point to an imminent climax in the great drama—in the conflict between the evolutionary and the revolutionary trend. Whatever the outcome, from a military point, may prove to be, now is the time—and to many it would seem the very edge of it—under the fateful stress of the conflict, for the constructive element at last to assert itself and for the men of the hour to rise to the task. The world is eagerly watching the lead of Braulio Hernandez away from the scuffle and back to work.

OIL FUEL PROMISES ADVANCE FOR CHILE

Provides Cheaper Firing Material Which the Country Needed to Open Industrial Era Apparently Begun

MINES ADOPTING IT

(Special to the Monitor)
ANTOFAGASTA, Chile—What many business people in Chile regard as the beginning of a great industrial era is being brought on by the substitution of petroleum for coal on this coast. It is confidently asserted that not only will the cheaper fuel displace coal entirely in the nitrate mines which through the ports of Iquique, Antofagasta, Taltal and others, supply the entire world with such fertilizer, but it will start industries hitherto made impossible by the prohibitive cost of coal in this part of South America.

Most of the nitrate mines of the desert of Atacama, shipping through this port, have either modified or are planning to modify their plants to burn oil instead of coal. The same is true of the Bolivian mining industries situated near the English railway that runs from here to Uyuni, Oruro and La Paz, the capital of the neighboring republic. There are two large plants, one completed, the other in process of construction, situated north and south of this city, and built by two well known Anglo-Chilean engineering firms. It is the Union Oil Company that is bringing about this revolutionary change.

When the first oil steamer, the Pectan, arrived here on March 23, the plant was ready to discharge the oil. The steamer

anchored off the tower built a few hundred yards from the shore, opposite the shops and piers on the south side of the port and connected with them by a pipe line through which the oil is discharged into the works and thence pumped into a large reservoir holding considerably over 2,000,000 gallons. This reservoir is built alongside the railway which will distribute the oil among the mines of the nitrate desert and the mining region of Bolivia.

The interest aroused on this coast by this revolutionary change is very great and it is freely predicted that it will not stop in the nitrate region, where the saving in fuel is estimated at 20 per cent, but that it will actually mean the industrial making of Chile, which only needed a reasonably cheap fuel to enter upon a vigorous industrial era. Within the next few years there is expected to be a large and growing demand for oil-burning machinery and it is generally held that the inauguration of an era of industrial advance, together with the opening of the Panama canal, will at last bring to the West coast the much-needed immigrant labor from Europe.

NEW RAILROAD PLANNED IN BRAZIL

(Special to the Monitor)
BELLO HORIZONTE, Minas Geraes, Brazil—A further move in the opening up of this state is being made in the study of a new railway line some 90 miles long.

The proposed road is to connect the banks of Correntes and Canoas rivers with the bar of the Taquaral, by way of Sao Antonio de Guanhaes, across the Surubhy Grande river and rising to Penha de Franca and finally Sao Joao Baptista.

MEXICAN FEDERALS AND REBELS FACING EACH OTHER AT ESCALON

Battle Is Expected at Any Moment Deciding the Northern Campaign in the Anti-Madero Revolution

ZAPATA ON MARCH

(Special to the Monitor)
MEXICO CITY—If the final test has come, as Mexico believes, then Escalon, the little railroad station in southern Chihuahua, will go down in history as having witnessed the climax of a revolution that involves the interests of civilized nations to a greater extent than any Latin American upheaval, the Madero revolution not excepted. For the outcome of the action that is hourly awaited is bound to determine, in a large measure, the future attitude of the United States, and thereby of the great nations of Europe; and there can be no exaggeration in saying that Japan, herself, is watching events with the keenest interest, and that she, too, is shaping a policy.

What had been foreseen is now becoming a fact: the campaign as far as northern warfare is concerned narrowed down to a final meeting midway between Jimenez and Torreon, the first southern base of Pascual Orozco, the last northern stronghold of the federalists. That Orozco would not realize his ambition to take Torreon had become evident in the early part of the campaign, but it was also manifest that the federalists could not obtain an early foothold, if any, in Chihuahua.

As the northern campaign stands now the forces are almost equally divided, but it must be remembered that Orozco has accepted the alliance proffered him by Emiliano Zapata, the commander of the southern "army" of the revolution, and the latest despatches of his having reached Tres Marias, the heights of the mountains that separate this city from Morelos the region of his stronghold. He is therefore within striking distance of Chapultepec.

Whatever induced Orozco to acknowledge the cooperation of a Zapata it would almost seem as though he cared nothing for the fate of the capital and the south of his country. And herein lies the possibility of a new regional issue, an issue that might infinitely complicate the Mexican situation if it did not, on the contrary, solve the entire problem presaging a reconstruction on a grand scale.

ARGENTINA CLAIMS ITALY WANTS SPECIAL IMMIGRANT FAVORS

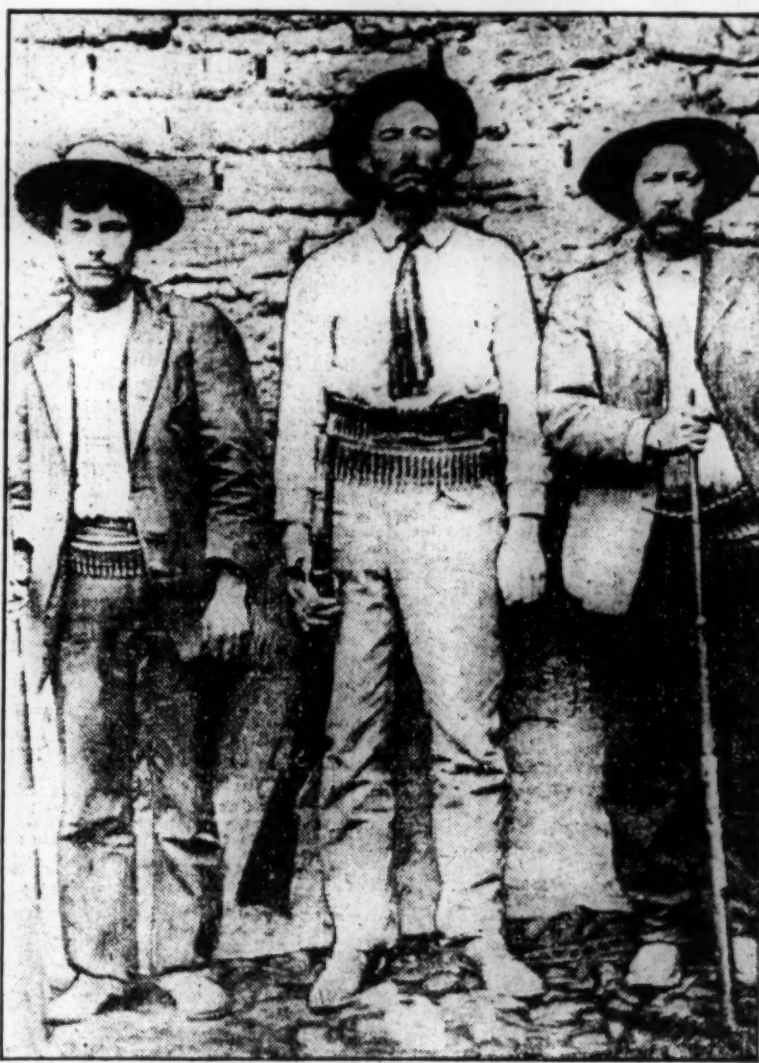
(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—After a lull which to both Argentines and Italians here seemed to augur well for a satisfactory and final settlement of the dispute over the immigration policy of this republic, contentions are now being renewed between Italy and the Argentine to the great surprise and disappointment of the people here who in consequence of Italy's new stand are very skeptical about an early agreement.

According to the latest advices, the Italian government means to introduce what is regarded here as an extraneous and utterly inadmissible element into the controversy. Government circles are at a loss to understand why Italy after showing a disposition to come to an apparently amicable agreement on the main point of the controversy, viz., the sanitary measures to be applied to Italian immigration, should suddenly indicate an intention of putting forward claims of special privileges of an industrial nature, wholly unconnected with the original issue.

While the Argentine government cannot, of course, take exception to an effort on the part of Italy to seize the opportunity to better the economic condition of her emigrants, it regards the proposal of inserting clauses of a social and industrial nature in the agreement as an interference in the internal affairs of the republic, inasmuch as such provisions relating to labor contracts, indemnities, etc., would, in the opinion of the authorities, constitute the Italian laborer a privileged class, contrary to the laws and policy of the country.

Despatches from Rome indicate that the representatives of societies for the protection of emigrants are bringing considerable pressure to bear upon the authorities, notably the minister of foreign affairs, in order to have social and industrial provisions incorporated in the forthcoming treaty between Italy and the Argentine Republic. They base these claims on the resolutions adopted by the congress for emigration of last December and are hopeful that the Argentine government which has always distinguished itself by its active participation in numerous congresses in Europe and America, will view the situation in the same light as the last congress.

Owing to the preponderant part played by the Italian immigrant in the history of Argentine colonization, the problem is vital to both countries; it is also interesting to the United States as likely to affect Italian emigration to this country, to a considerable extent.



Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army of Mexico, standing between two of his comrades



FRANCISCO MADERO President of Mexico as photographed on way to Mexico city after successful revolutionary campaign

ARBITRATION OF CHILE'S NITRATE DISPUTE ASKED

(Special to the Monitor)
LA PAZ, Bolivia—There is a growing agitation in this capital as well as in Oruro and districts bordering on Chile, for government intervention in the matter of the numerous disputed titles held by Bolivians in the Chilean nitrate section of Antofagasta and elsewhere.

It is proposed that the Bolivian government take immediate steps with the Chilean government to have the whole question submitted to arbitration. The local press is considerably stirred by what is called the subordination of individual rights of Bolivian citizens to Chilean national interests by the law courts of Chile.

Public feeling in Bolivia is to some extent influenced by the fact that a large part of the Chilean nitrate region at one time constituted Bolivia's seaboard and was taken by Chile as a result of Bolivia's defeat in 1880.

TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—An appropriation of \$100,000 has just been made by the government for the construction of a bridge of special design across the Queguay river.

HAVANA, Cuba—In accordance with the government decree of August, 1908, application has been made by the Havana Electric Railway Company to extend the street railway system in several directions, notably in Colon and Aquila streets.

CAIBARIEN, Santa Clara, Cuba—Application has been made for a permit to construct an aqueduct to give an adequate water supply to this port and the town of Remedios, the present system in both places being unsatisfactory. The estimated cost is \$300,000.

COLOMBIA'S ARMY REORGANIZATION IS AN EFFECTIVE STEP

(Special to the Monitor)
BOGOTA, Colombia—What is regarded as an example of the growing efficiency of South Americans has come up for general discussion and commendation through the recent expiration of the contract of two distinguished Chilean army officers who for the last years have been engaged in the reorganization of the Colombian forces. These men are Maj. Don Francisco Diaz and Maj. Don Pedro Charpin.

Upon their departure for their native land the people here and, at all points along the route joined in manifestations of enthusiastic appreciation of the constructive work done by those two members of the most martial of Latin-American nations. The Colombian press also is extremely warm in praise and one paper especially strikes what persons familiar with the situation declare to be the right note in emphasizing the fact that the reorganization of the Colombian forces was a strong—a decisive—factor in the final overthrow of the dictatorial regime and the "stamping out of the barbarous chieftain regimes of former years."

It is acknowledged that without the reorganization of the forces by the Chilean officers the Colombian army could not have been "nationalized" from what it used to be—a tool of contending chiefs and factions. That this republic has entered upon an era of reconstruction is now looked upon as certain and among the foreign element here it is felt that Colombia is really preparing by earnest reforms and progress in many directions to fill the immensely important place which the opening of the Panama canal will assign to her. Seen from this angle the work of the Chilean army officers is judged by Colombians as a civic rather than a martial feat of organization.

What excites the admiration of the Colombians is not only the technical efficiency but the firmness and tact with which the two officers brought their arduous task to a successful termination under conditions which were at times the most adverse conceivable. Majors Diaz and Charpin were called to Colombia to continue the work begun by their predecessors and compatriots, Major Ahumada and Capt. Guillen, whose task was made possible solely because the then dictator was determined to get at all costs the nucleus of a strong and loyal army, and frequently the irony of fate remarked that this very enterprise of the despot proved the instrument that should make continued despotism impossible.

It has always been recognized that the Chileans laid a good foundation with up-to-date military technique which had been introduced into Chile by Prussian officers and which the Chileans in turn passed on to a number of smaller republics. Their successors had to complete the task under vastly different conditions and in the midst of political turmoil, for when the dictatorial regime finally collapsed the new national party went through the grave crisis of the civil war, the spasms of which lasted until last year. It is conceded that it was due to the firmness, loyalty and cool judgment of the Chileans, Major Diaz as director of the military academy and Major Charpin as sub-director, that the national army came out intact, with the military school well developed on modern lines, a superior military academy founded and the general staff reorganized on a technical basis.

People are agreed that nothing could have more effectively contributed to the diplomatic efforts of bringing Colombia and Chile, with Ecuador, into a close understanding, if not an actual alliance on the vital matters of the west coast, than this reorganization work of the Chilean officers.

FREE TRADE URGED NOW BY CITIZENS OF ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Political Revival There Is Said to Be of Utmost Importance to North America and Also to Europe

NEW PARTY FORMS

Movement Is Watched With Keen Interest, Likewise Anti-Trust Agitation in the United States

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—What appears to be a development of capital importance not only for this country but for Europe and North America as well, is growing out of the present political revival. It is nothing less than the foundation of a Free Trade party. While tentative and necessarily experimental its great possibilities are universally admitted.

The new party is watched with the keenest interest and in political circles it is admitted that it has the most tangible program of all, perhaps the only real program to be found today in the political arena. It remains to be seen whether it will keep out of the scuffle and develop along constructive lines as is promised in its manifesto.

Nowhere is the anti-trust agitation of the United States followed more closely than in this republic where the cost of living has been notoriously exorbitant for many years. Argentineans find inspiration in the fight Americans are making for a reasonable cost of living. It is generally claimed that the consumer here pays from one to two hundred times more for home-made articles than their actual market price, or their true value. This is because of the tariff wall that imposes enormous duties on foreign goods. Congress comes in for a large share of the blame for the growth of this protectionism which, it is claimed, has been allowed to carry its original policy, laid down in the early seventies, to most injurious extremes.

According to the free traders, the wonderful prosperity of the Argentine Republic has misled Congress into assuming that that prosperity came through protectionism when, as a matter of fact, it came in spite of it. Another reason of the popularity of the present fiscal system with Congress is the extremely wide margin of expenditure as well as class legislation, made possible by it.

What the free traders lay especial stress on, in their manifesto, is the fact that being a young and growing nation the danger of being sapped by the protectionist system is already apparent in the effect the oppressive cost of living is having on the morality of the masses. In this respect the free traders say the Argentine Republic needs a rational fiscal policy much more urgently than the United States and their claim that such a policy can be fairly easily inaugurated in a purely agricultural and pastoral country like the Argentine Republic is believed by many economists to be reasonable.

URUGUAY MAY GET MINIMUM WAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Congress is still debating the reform of the constitution. The socialist party is making every effort to have a minimum wage fixed by law. The socialist deputy Frugoni has introduced a bill calling for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of framing such a law.

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WELFARE MEASURES FOR EMPLOYEES LOOKED UPON AS GOOD INVESTMENT

Reciprocal Idea Is Gaining
Ground in Application to
Large Corporations and
Their Many Workers

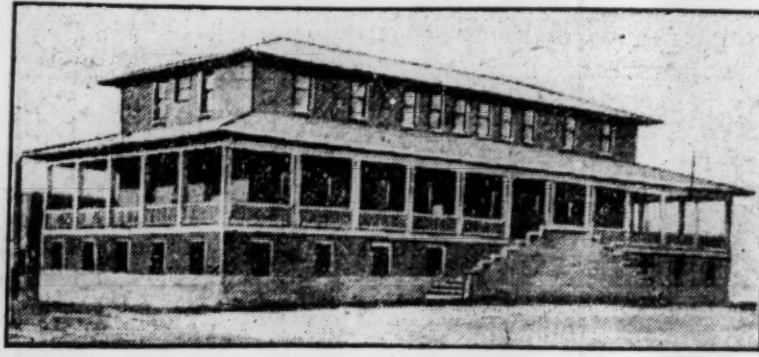
BENEFITS DERIVED

EFFICIENCY of service is now so largely reciprocal that everywhere manufacturers, railroad managers, and others employing large numbers of people look after the welfare of persons in their employ to an extent unknown in the past.

A concrete example is that of the Santa Fe reading room system which has proved its special value to the great railroad with its thousands of workers. There is just as much danger—if not more—in idleness as in overwork, and when the reorganization of the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe railroad system took place the directors decided to give much attention to the comfort of their employees and to put them in a position where they could make the best possible use of time when off duty.

S. E. Busser, superintendent of reading rooms of the Santa Fe, tells interestingly how these rooms originated.

"The present method of operating reading rooms on the Santa Fe," says Mr. Busser, "was begun on Nov. 1, 1898. It sprang out of a telegram from President Ripley to the writer at Emporia, Kan., asking him to leave for Chicago for a conference. Out of that conference came forth his appointment as superintendent of reading rooms for the Santa Fe systems. Prior to this there had been some correspondence with officials



Reading room and clubhouse maintained by railroad at La Junta, Col., for the use of its employees

ures of this large New York establishment is the utilization of the roof for a recreation place. Further plans are under way for the erection of a large permanent structure on the top of the skyscraper where the workers may come of an evening and read, sew, or merely view the metropolis. The maze of the great city or the adjacent waters with their teeming crafts becomes one luminous picture below. To hundreds of young women, many of them strangers in the place, this social center will come as a great benefit.

It is estimated by those at the head of the Nemo establishment that the proposed innovations bring about results such as are anticipated that the "one family" idea may be extended so there will be dormitories for the young women, who will then find themselves thoroughly in a home atmosphere. In Europe, manufacturing interests often care for their employees by furnishing them the opportunity to dwell on the community plan. This has been found to work out admirably. But the dormitory plan is evidently the newest

there took place the annual distribution of prizes, when Harold Kroemer carried off the honors as first prize winner in gardening, while the first prize for furniture making went to Robert Wooster.

Beside supplying the large and splendid hall for the meetings, the National Cash Register Company furnishes a fine piece of ground for gardening, and the necessary tools for its cultivation. Efficient instructors are at hand to teach the boys, but as far as is possible, they are left to their own resources. Boys by the score have been trained in this garden work since the company arranged for this instruction. The boys raise whatever appeals to them most and when the vegetables and fruits are ready for market they become their own market-men.

Attractive Surroundings

The company's factory itself might be said to be located in a great park. The grounds about the plant were laid out by one of America's foremost landscape gardeners. They are carpeted with beau-



Getting ready for an aeroplane flight on field of a Dayton (O.) company's country club, where employees find pleasant recreation place

of the road, and some investigation had been made as to the feasibility of the project, but its inception dates from that interview.

"The task of establishing, organizing and developing the reading rooms was assigned to the superintendent of the work. He found a few small buildings, badly situated, lighted and furnished, Dodge City, Purcell, La Junta, Raton, San Marcial, Albuquerque, Winslow and Needles had such resorts, but little interest was taken in them and not many employees ever visited them."

Reading Room Motto

Mr. Busser goes on to tell how new furniture, books, baths and other improvements were added and how the installation of pianos gave an element of entertainment to the atmosphere of these rooms. He says that the motto of the reading-room system is: "Give a man a bath, a book and an entertainment that appeals to his mind and hopes by music and knowledge, and you have enlarged, extended and adorned his life; and as he becomes more faithful to himself, he is more valuable to the company."

In its attempt to make of its thousands of employees a body of contented workers, the Santa Fe has been eminently successful. The railway covers a distance of about 10,000 miles, serving 11 states lying between the Great lakes, the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. It serves both large cities and frontier hamlets, as its mileage lies in certain parts of the country that are comparatively undeveloped.

The structures recently erected for reading-room purposes are, in reality, more like clubhouses. Their concrete exterior is after the Spanish mission style. The furnishings are excellent. Many of the railroad men in frontier towns often find time hanging heavily on their hands, but the Santa Fe management has succeeded in bringing its men into social contact.

Superintendent Busser has been able incidentally to benefit the entire neighborhood of these reading rooms through the kind of entertainments that the railroad allows him to engage. Musical companies, lecturers and general entertainers are on his list for the privilege of being used in his circuit. Recently in a town of 10,000 people a company played to a matinee of 2200 school children and before 1200 adults in the evening. At the evening performance hundreds were turned away owing to lack of room.

The "One-Family" Idea

It is in many of the large factories of the United States that the "one-family" idea now is a basis upon which the employers and the employees manage to work reciprocally. The new home of the Nemo corset factory in New York is a case in point. There the welfare work includes not only excellent lunch facilities, but a roof garden and reading rooms. The air in each of the work rooms is changed every six minutes. Each of the operatives has an individual locker.

One of the really unique welfare fea-

Extension of Benefits

The National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, O., besides providing for the comfort and welfare of its own employees, has extended the scope of its influence to other people in the vicinity of its large plants. Its hall for industrial education is being utilized for the purpose of implanting gardening ideas among the boys of that vicinity. Lectures are being given by experts. The boys garden company and the boys box furniture company are some of the results of this getting together of the younger element. Recently at Dayton

tiful lawns and banked in on all sides with flowers and shrubbery.

Instead of the unpleasant sight of bare ground and piles of rubbish which surrounds the ordinary factory, the workman at his bench looks out upon the best that nature affords and is silently urged to keep his work up to the standard of his surroundings.

The factory is located in a section of the city which, a few years ago was known as Slidertown. Few of the better class of employees cared to live near the plant, because of the unpleasantness of the surroundings. In order to make this section more attractive, the company held meetings of the residents of the neighborhood, where simple lessons in landscape gardening were taught by means of stereopticon lectures. Prizes were offered for the most beautiful yards, both front and back. Boys and girls of the neighborhood were encouraged to plant gardens and beautify home surroundings.

The recreation of the employees outside of working hours is given considerable attention. The company has placed at their disposal a large country home and encouraged the formation of the National Cash Register Country Club. This club is made up of company employees exclusively and Saturday afternoon, holidays and at other times when the factory is not working, the company maintains automobile service to carry employees to and from the nearest car line.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance, or his commissioned assistant, will visit Ft. Washington, Md., and Ft. Hunt, Va., to make semi-annual inspection of the armament for the purpose of inspecting 3-inch field artillery material.

Maj. A. L. Dade, ninth cavalry, detailed to inspector-general's department, July 2.

Maj. G. W. Read, inspector-general, assigned to ninth cavalry, July 2.

First Lieut. O. L. Brunzell, thirteenth infantry, relieved at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Manila, June 5.

First Lieut. J. B. H. Waring, medical corps, detailed member of board to meet at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for examination of candidates to military academy, vice Capt. W. H. Moncrief, medical corps relieved.

The following officers relieved from duty at army war college, Washington barracks, July 1, and will join proper stations: Col. F. M. French and R. L. Bullard, infantry; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Shunk, cavalry; J. S. Mallory, infantry; J. A. Gaston, cavalry; R. M. Blatchford, infantry; L. G. Berry, fourth field artillery; S. L. Faison, fifth infantry; Maj. R. H. Noble, twelfth infantry; C. C. Hearn, C. A. C.; G. B. Duncan, second infantry; R. D. Walsh, eleventh cavalry; L. M.

Koehler, cavalry; C. C. Walcutt, Jr., fifth cavalry; C. Crawford, twentieth infantry; F. K. Ferguson, C. A. C.; R. S. Abernathy, C. A. C.; Capt. H. O. Williams, commissary; S. D. Rockenbach, twelfth cavalry; P. R. Hickok, fifteenth cavalry; H. A. White, eleventh cavalry; H. E. Eams, tenth infantry; D. K. Major, Jr., twenty-seventh infantry; C. King, first infantry; W. H. Waldron, twenty-ninth infantry; Maj. J. D. L. Hartman, quartermaster, to Philadelphia for duty as assistant to depot quartermaster; First Lieut. J. C. Gunn, Philippine scouts, relieved Letterman hospital, San Francisco, to Hot Springs, Ark.

Orders April 3 relating to First Lieut. C. Mitchell, C. A. C., revoked.

First Lieut. F. T. Koyle, medical reserve, relieved from duty at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Ft. Terry, N. Y., and report.

First Lieut. T. C. Walker, medical reserve, relieved duty at Ft. Terry, N. Y., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Each of the following officers of C. A. C., now serving in the ordnance department, is assigned or attached to the company indicated, effective June 20: Capt. G. F. Jenks, assigned one hundred and sixty-eighth company, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Capt. A. F. Casada, assigned seventy-sixth company, Ft. Hancock, N.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS
STEEL and Reinforced Concrete and Cellar Floors. Asphalt Flooring, Parquet Sanitary Flooring. Roofing of all kinds.
WARREN BROTHERS COMPANY,
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

New England Farms
And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass., Dept. M.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
Why farm on big? priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a fortune and where you can enjoy life at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—land adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free books today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A standard card or letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—just a 10¢ opportunity. Write and investigate today.

THOMSON, Colonization Commissioner.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
For sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

SUMMER PROPERTY

MY OLD HOME
12 rooms, completely furnished, modern conveniences, fine grounds, hill top; commands fine view of Portland harbor. Address B. STERLING, Trefethen, Maine.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR RENT—Attractive, furnished cottage for summer. Paw Paw lake; reasonable. E. GILMORE, 320 W. 60th pl., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY—INDIANA

TO LET—Furnished cottages with board. Lake Manitowish, Rochester, Ind.; farm board. Address BESSMORE, Rochester, Ind.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular free, a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

J. First Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, attached to eighty-ninth company, Ft. Williams, Me.; First Lieut. W. M. Wilhelm, assigned forty-eighth company, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; First Lieut. B. O. Mahaffy, attached to eighty-third company, Ft. Strong, Mass.; Capt. A. M. Mason, C. A. C., transferred from seventy-sixth company to one hundred and twelfth company June 19.

Navy Orders

Commander H. C. Poundstone, detached inspector fifth lighthouse district, Baltimore, Md., to home.

Commander M. H. Signor, detached inspector of ordnance in charge, naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.; to duty in attendance summer conference naval war college, Newport, R. I., May 30.

Lieutenant Commander C. C. Fowl, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to inspector of ordnance in charge, naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa., May 15.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. M. Cooley, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign C. Q. Wright, Jr., detached the Kansas; to Asiatic station.

Midshipman R. P. Mohle, to the New Jersey.

Surgeon F. E. McCullough, detached the Delaware; to bureau of medicine and surgery, Washington, D. C.

Machinist A. I. Seaman, detached the Tennessee; to the Minnesota.

Chief Carpenter E. W. Craig, detached the Kansas; to the Indiana.

Chief Carpenter T. O. Covell, detached the Indiana; to the Kansas.

Movement of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Prairie at Hampton Roads, Brutus and Ajax at Lambert Point, Potomac and Iola de Cuba at Charleston, Nashville at Santo Domingo City, Sterling at Key West, Albany at Shanghai, Alabanda at Tongku, Arctura at Port Arthur, Nanshan at Yokohama.

Sailed—Buffalo, from Shanghai for Manila; Rainbow, from Shanghai for Taku; Reid, Flusser, Preston and Smith, from Baltimore for Hampton Roads.

Navy Notes
The commander of the China squadron, Asiatic fleet, has temporarily shifted his flag from the Rainbow to the Helena.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the reported settlement of the anthracite miners' strike.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—It is very welcome news that an agreement has been reached between the anthracite miners and the coal roads. The basis of the agreement is 10 per cent increase in wages, but this should not be added to the price of coal to the consumer, in view of the large earnings of the coal roads, which have in recent years strengthened their monopolistic position. The continued existence of the conciliation board is assured, and this is highly satisfactory in view of the excellent work the board has done in the past decade. The public will also regard with satisfaction the stipulation of four years of peace in the mining region, although it is to be noted that the miners succeed in fixing the period so that the new agreement will expire in a presidential year. For such tactics they cannot be blamed, since the fear of the politicians in a strike year is one of the miners' assets in fighting their battles.

FINANCIAL

A. R. WARREN CO.
Real Estate and Investments
45 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

\$7000 TO \$12,000 NEEDED to extend an established wholesale business; prefer to pay simply 6% for money loaned; will sell small amount of stock if desired; will bear thorough investigation and can refer to good eastern principals. F. MOULIN, 510 Mission St., San Francisco.

WE BUY AND LOAN on legacies and undivided estates. Quick and confidential service. ALVIN W. WHITTELL & CO., 16 State St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE
LAINE FARM, near the sea; bordered by deep, salt-water river; boating, fishing and trolley close by; 28 acres good land; attractive buildings. Address Z 22, Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—RHODE ISLAND
AT BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., fully furnished, steam heated, ocean front hotel for sale or to rent; accommodations 60. MRS. H. A. MOTT, Block Island, R. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET
GAINSBORO ST., 102, Suite 2-3 room housekeeping suite, furnished, gas, laundry, ice box, dishes, etc.; rent reasonable.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—To close an estate, a woolen mill in Baltimore; output 70,000 yds. per month; power, water with steam auxiliary. Address 909 Calvert bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—General merchandise store in southern Michigan; good proposition for the right man; building and stock invoice \$2500; terms. Address Box 50, Livingston, Mich.

STOCK INCOME selling patented articles. Catalogue free. HOME COMFORTS SUPPLY CO., 71 Lincoln pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROOMS
ATTRACTIVE HOME, room and board in private family; pleasant situation, only 10 minutes' walk from business center. 11 Centre St., Lowell, Mass.

ROYSTON ST., 1675, Suite 4—Square front room, prettily furnished, continuous hot water. Tel. R. 8-284-1.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, SUITE 2 Nice; furnished room. Inquire at suite 3.

ST BOTOLPH ST., 200, Suite 2—Large sunny front room for business gentlemen only. Tel. B. B. 2043-W.

ported to have reached an agreement that will prevent a strike which is good news to the country. It is said that by the agreement the miners will receive an increase in wages, amounting to 10 per cent, while the agreement now entered into is to remain operative for a period of four years. It is probable that the increase of wages will be paid by the consumers in an advance in the price of coal. That is to be expected, especially if the present profits of the coal companies are as small as is claimed. There will, however, be a public shout if the advance is placed beyond what is required to meet the granted increase in wages.

NEW YORK TIMES—The agreement is reached at the cost of the consuming public, presumably. That is to say, there is an increase of wages of 10 per cent, or half what the miners had asked. If the increase of wages is all that is added to the price of coal this will be no great matter, and it is even possible that no addition ought to be made. The reason is that although the wages are increased, it is by a flat increase, and the bonus addition to wages through the sliding scale is abolished. Only experts can say how this will work out, but it would seem as though the increase will be neither burdensome to the operators nor excessively profitable to the miners.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The public will welcome the news that the conference of coal miners and operators has reached an agreement which will prevent a strike. But the nine owners must not make an increase in the wages of the miners an excuse for increasing profits. An advance in the price of coal sufficient to cover the 10 per cent addition to wages, if that proves to be the amount agreed upon, the public is prepared to expect. But it will not tolerate an advance large enough to cover the increased cost of wages and make a handsome addition to the operating companies' income besides. . . . If the necessity of paying higher wages is made the occasion of extorting more money from the consumers than will be required to increase wages the relation of the coal-carrying roads to coal mining will be sure to be made the subject of further regulation, and the freight rates on coal are certain to become the occasion of complaint and investigation. In a statement made some time ago to the miners the coal operators declared that they feared drastic legislative action if the price of coal should be raised. They may well fear the effect on public opinion of an attempt to increase their profits on the plea of merely covering the increase in wages.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
PHELPS WYMAN
Landscape Exchange, Minneapolis.
Parks and Private Grounds.

FOR SALE
LADY WILL SELL Emerson Angell Player Piano, perfect condition for \$300 cash; cost \$600. Tel. Brighton 500.

GOING WEST—Must rent or sell hand some oak upright piano; reasonable terms. E. S. 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
WANTED—Boarding place in small family out of city. Middle-aged man of good habits. Address Z 37, Monitor.

BOARD AND ROOMS
COFFEY SQUARE
Larger finely furnished rooms with good table and service, with MRS. SHERMAN, 17 Haddon St.

HOUSES TO LET—NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK—10-room detached house with garden, to rent furnished. July, August and September. BEEMER, 33 Davis Ave.

HOUSES TO LET—CHICAGO
HYDE PARK BLVD., 1263, CHICAGO—To rent for summer months. Fine 8-room furnished house, 6 minutes from C. and M. beach; veranda and grand piano. R. G. MOLE (Midway 118).

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1239 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1035.

PARTNER WANTED
WANTED—An up-to-date, energetic partner who would invest \$10,000 for half interest in a paying mountain ranch and summer resort, rich country, 1200 acres, address THOS. MANGAN, Meadow Brook Ranch, Evergreen, Colo.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED
By an Eastman agency in a large professional city having a mature and professional trade. State salary, experience, and give references. Address C 31, Monitor office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Capable, energetic, experienced woman bookkeeper, by manufacturing concern, 70 miles from Chicago; splendid opportunity; give salary expected, references, etc. Address A 1, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

WANTED
A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 23, 1908, an edition, for an historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.

FREDERIC C. HOOD
PRESIDENT
Frederic C. Hood of Boston was re-elected president of the Rubber Club of America Monday afternoon at the annual meeting in the American house. Other officers are: George B. Hodgman of New York, vice-president; J. Frank Dunbar of Boston, treasurer; and Frank D. Balderston of Boston, secretary.

The club, which was formerly known as the New England Rubber Club, is a national social organization of rubber manufacturers, importers, dealers and jobbers from all parts of the country and has a total membership of about 350.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Summer is here; also our Great Summer Creation, J. E. L. Y. MALLOW, per lb. 25c
Assorted Chocolates, regular 35c quality, per lb. 15c
Nut Caramels, per lb. 15c
Plain Marshmallows, per lb. 17c
Peanut Cluster, regular 40c quality, per lb. 29c
Granulated Sugar, to purchasers, per lb. 5c
81 PORTLAND STREET

Jarvis-Corning Hair Shop
HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING AND BOOT POLISHING. LADIES EXCLUSIVELY.
220 West Fourth St., Near Angelus Hotel, LOS ANGELES

At Auction
HARDY ROSES
Every Tuesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m.
N. F. McCarthy & Co., Horticultural Auctioneers, 112 Arch St., Boston

ARTS AND CRAFTS
To St. Paul and Minneapolis Patrons the BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE

ANNOUNCES A SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE CARDS, PICTURES AND STORY BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Call or address orders to first floor, Pittsburgh building, FIFTH AND WABASHA STS., ST. PAUL

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Cedarist
Cleans bath tubs and enameled ware, and well without much "elbow grease." Cleans and reodorizes wash bowls and water-closets, bowls, etc. (Put cans (free sprayers) 25c. At drug stores and grocers. Phone 1042-W. Prompt for prompt automobile delivery if your dealer does not carry CEDARIST or offers a substitute. FRED E. HALL, Inc., 634 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company
100 Northampton, near Washington Street
FURNITURE STORAGE
PACKING, SHIPPING
Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone 323 Roxbury.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS everywhere prefer SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Endorsed by pure food chemists.

BOOKS
CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Leases, Century Dictionary, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes, purchased from and sold by the world's correspondence invited. WILLIAM BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 28 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—We have an opening for a clean-cut, experienced man for work in Boston and vicinity; call before 10:30 a. m. at A. Q. COLE & CO., 161 Summer st., Boston.

AMBITIOUS BOY, high school education; opportunity for advancement; salary \$100 per month; references furnished; apply by letter only. PETTINGILL AND BROS., 100 Atlantic ave. and Pearl st., Boston.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE HAND wanted (Harford machine). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTOR, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BEATER MAN wanted (paper mill). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BLACKSMITH wanted, good shoe. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BOSS WEAVER for New England company; must have experience in heavy fabrics and a good knowledge of the trade; good habits. C. H. CHISHOLM, department of skilled labor, Wool and Cotton Reporter, 520 Atlantic ave., Boston.

BOY wanted in first-class retail jewelry store; reliable and capable American about 17, to learn the business; must furnish good references. Apply by letter only to JOHN SEIGERSON, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

BOY, Two American boys wanted, smart, capable, to learn wholesale hardware business; must live at home; graduate of grammar school; references preferred. 16 to 18 years old. DECATER & HOPKINS CO., 124 High st., Boston.

BULFARD, ROYAL, MILL, HAND, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BUSHMAN, experienced; must be good at drawing; send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

CARPENTERS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

CARPENTERS, good, all-round carpenters wanted; steady work; 8 hours per day. Apply to LEBLANC & CLARK, Wallingford, Conn.

CARRIAGE and sign painter wanted, experienced, capable. W. P. PRITCHARD, Co., Adams, Mass.

CHIEF HAND wanted at summer hotel; good boy. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CLOCKMAKER wanted; must be quick, accurate, and experienced on best class work; of city and outside; \$100 per month well recommended. WILLIAM BOND & SON, 4 Congress st., Boston.

COOPER wanted, first-class, must be accustomed to a large line of food and fixtures; state age, experience and references. Apply by letter only to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

DRILL HANDS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

EDGE TRIMMER wanted; good on women's, misses' and children's. McKays, HOBSON MFG. CO., Yarmouthville, Me.

ENGRAVER, good, experienced, must be able to do all kinds of work. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

ENGINEER, second class, Apply by letter only (two make no charge). CONN. VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged real estate man to take charge of and rent large apartment block in Back Bay; unquestionable references furnished with answers; good salary. Mr. HAYES-BUTCHER, 18-20 Highland st., Boston.

FARMER wanted; must be temperate, industrious, capable of doing all kinds of farm work; permanent position. Apply in person to W. B. BISHOP, Concord rd., Hingham, Mass.

FARMHANDS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

FARMHANDS, must be reliable and temperate; good wages. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

FARM TEAMSTERS wanted; must understand horses, plowing, harrowing, etc. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

FARMER, TENDER, woolen mill, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

FIRST CLASS MAN to take charge of a large department of a department store; must be thoroughly acquainted with the trade and of industrial habits. C. H. CHISHOLM, department of skilled labor, Wool and Cotton Reporter, 520 Atlantic ave., Boston.

FURMAN wanted to take charge of shoe department of a large department store; must have thorough knowledge of automobile body and capable of handling all men's work on local and outside; \$100 per month (two make no charge). CONN. VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

FURNITURE MOVER wanted, experienced, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

GEAR CUTTER, experienced, wanted. Apply by letter only (two make no charge). CONN. VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAN wanted with set of tools for all kinds of repairing; a handy man; married or single; good wages. WILLIAM HAY, 100 Atlantic ave., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to assist in care of elderly couple; man for chores, woman for general housework. CAROLINE T. CUTLER, Hampton, N. H.

MAN AND WIFE wanted for institutional work; woman must be good cook and capable of teaching and sewing; work in farmhouse, cooking for 14 men; man must be a farmhand. Write and send photograph to INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lancaster, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted who will exchange services for rent of sunny suite in basement rooms, with heat and light; references. HENRIETTA M. NOURSE, 8 St. James ave., Boston.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN to manage and sell direct the products of a dress goods mill making narrow fabrics. C. H. CHISHOLM, department of skilled labor, Wool and Cotton Reporter, 520 Atlantic ave., Boston.

MILLWRIGHT wanted with 2nd-class tools and experience. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

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Information of Interest to Investors :- Commerce

FOOTWEAR SAMPLES FOR NEXT YEAR ARE NOW IN PREPARATION

Struggle to Procure Patronage for First Half of 1913
Actually Begun—Present Business Unevenly Distributed—Leather Prices Firm

The attention of the shoe trade is now directed toward the importance of creating samples of footwear for the spring and summer of 1913 which will give a reasonable amount of service, possessing style and all of the attractive features known to the craft, without embodying a cost which might discourage buyers. Already there are merchants in this market whose twofold purpose is to place orders for the coming fall and select samples for next year.

Many of the new lines are completed and several of the traveling men left for their respective localities last week and from now until June 1 others will go; consequently it might be said that the struggle to secure a patronage for the first half of 1913 has actually begun.

To solicit business upon market conditions such as now prevail requires all the tact and mercantile diplomacy which experience may give, therefore the roadman have a task before them in some respects unequalled in any season since this method of exploiting one's business was generally adopted.

That leather values have made differences in the cost of footwear, no one denies, and that higher prices must be obtained where the quality is kept up, is admitted by all, still the demand for shoes at a "price" is so strong that some manufacturers are considering the policy of making shoes to fit the urgent demands of the trade.

The theory that factories should be operated to meet the varying trade situations is not accepted by the conservative merchants as being altogether sound. As a matter of fact the goods of well-known manufacturers have a definite standard established in the minds of the trade, and to depart from it in order to overcome uncontrollable environments has heretofore proved unprofitable, therefore statements made by some of the larger producers are convincing that standards will remain unchanged and prices will follow the stock market.

Footwear trading is unevenly distributed, the various lines receiving periodical attention; one week the trade will run largely on men's goods, then shift to ladies' and misses' shoes.

At present men's shoe sales are quiet. Orders for fall shipment are accumulating but the factories are not real busy on goods for immediate delivery and cutting for next season has not started to any extent. Reports show that the retail trade is not in favor of the early visits of the salesmen as it feels unprepared to make selections for a demand six months away. A manufacturer having 26 salesmen in the field stated that this fact was affecting the volume of business, though admitting that the men's sales exceeded the figures of last year at this time.

Men's medium style grades have had a fair week, although large orders were rare. Prices are firmly held. The advance, however, may have caused the caution which small order indicates.

The activity in boys' and youths' shoes continues, though the maximum advance is held against tempting offers and other trade devices. Some of these factories are quite well provided with orders which no doubt contribute to the strength with which the present values are maintained.

Men's heavy and medium heavy shoes still lack the snappy trading rightly expected at this time. Orders are freshish both in number and volume. There are factories fairly active, and there are a few doing very little. This condition marks the result of the high cost of leather. Prices are very strong and are sensitive to stock changes.

Ladies' footwear is in good demand, but the selections are confined too closely to a few grades of stock and manufacturers are often put to more or less delay in obtaining the desired varieties. White and tan uppers are leaders at present, and tans are expected to run into the fall trade. There is a lessening call for button boots and a relative increase in lace boots. If this is significant of a gradual approach toward a permanent condition it will throw some good shoes into the bargain stores.

No change is reported among makers of misses' and children's shoes. Factories specializing misses' serviceable goods are driven to the limit, but those making the smaller run of sizes are only fairly busy.

There is scarcely anything new in the leather market. Prices are well maintained, and while some believe that the high mark has been reached, still there is no indication of wavering on the part of the tanners. Buyers are operating cautiously, although dealers say that the size of transactions is controlled by them.

Hemlock, union and oak sole leather experienced a week's trading much the same as many previous ones. The prices are all too high to warrant large contracts being placed, and to offset this, dealers assert that orders abnormally large would not be accepted. So there is an opportunity to draw conclusions to suit the individual.

The output is comparatively small, but from a conservative viewpoint it may be fortunate to dealers that it is so, for the consumption is not large enough to demand much of an increase at the present time.

The demand for colored calf shows no reaction. The call for this stock in both men's and women's footwear is as active now as at any time in the past, cents a thousand feet.

and it is almost a certainty that tan shoes will be a good asset for the fall and winter, although they were considered a summer stock a few years back. The black finishes are moving in a moderate way, the daily demand and back orders absorbing the receipts. The controlled production prevents accumulations and keeps warehouse stocks low. Prices are strong. The reported additional advance did not extend beyond a trade rumor.

Splits are shipped as fast as they come in, and large orders are accepted with trade provisions.

The foreign trade is very good, and all grades, weights and finishes are included in it.

Side upper leather has a steady call. Prices are high, but as shoes are sold commensurate with them buyers are safe when operating close to requirements. The high values have almost stopped the sale of heavy shoes, and the expectation that consumers will increase the demand has not proved a correct one up to date.

Patent side leather has not come out of that state of inertia which struck it a year ago. The history of this commodity is simply repeating itself. Patent side leather has been on the market for years but it never had anything better than periodical activity, and it has just about completed another. Patent calf is a different matter, the trade may vary a little, but there always has been and probably always will be a steady demand for it.

Prices are unchanged. Glazed kid is reported as moving in a much more satisfactory way. The sales are not large but an increased number of buyers were selecting ordinary sized lots the past week. The fact that shoe manufacturers are partial toward glazed kid and have, and are now urging its adoption upon their customers, doubtless has had a beneficial result.

The foreign trade is ordering in quite a liberal way and some weeks large lots are exported.

MATURITIES FOR MAY ARE SMALLER THAN IN APRIL

In the coming month of May somewhat over \$24,000,000 of railroad, industrial and public service securities, leaving out of consideration serial issues, will mature. This is much less than the \$38,000,000 which matured in April, but more than one month's pro rata share of the entire year's maturities, which are figured at about \$170,000,000. With satisfaction of May maturing obligations provision will have been made for the bulk of 1912 refunding. In 1913 maturities will be more than twice as large as in the present year, or about \$376,000,000.

The largest single item in May is really not a maturity at all—the \$8,000,000 Western Union Telegraph 4 per cent bonds which will be redeemed at 105. Then there are also \$6,216,800 Atlantic, Birmingham and Atlantic 5 per cent collateral trust notes, coming due May 1, but these will not be paid off in cash, provision having been made for a three-year extension.

Aside from the foregoing three public service note issues account for nearly \$10,000,000, and Wheeling & Lake Erie receiver's certificates to \$2,198,350.

In the following table the principal issues which will be taken up in May are shown:

Western Union Tel. Co. 4% conv.	\$8,000,000
Portland Ry. L. & P. 5% notes	4,275,000
Denver Ry. Sec. Co. 6% notes	3,500,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie rev. cts.	2,198,350
North American Co. 5% notes	1,522,000
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. col. tr. ds	1,454,000
Union Oil Co. 6% notes	1,000,000
Sham, Sunbury & L. R. 1st 5% 1,000,000	
Empire Dist. Elec. Co. 6% notes	500,000
Procter & Gamble Co. 5% notes	200,000
Total	\$24,156,350

MAINE CENTRAL MARCH EARNINGS

March freight earnings of Maine Central railroad were the largest in the history of the company, the total of \$638,440 representing a 14.8 per cent gain as compared with the corresponding month last year. Transportation expenses, aggregating \$53,047 above 1911, influenced a net gain of \$32,174. The month's detailed comparison follows:

1912	1911	Increase
March freight rev.	\$638,440	\$56,206
Pass. revenue	227,056	21,072
Total oper. rev.	\$865,496	\$77,278
Maint. exp.	80,426	85,452
Maint. equip.	135,573	130,199
Total oper. exp.	\$216,000	\$215,651
Total net	\$649,496	\$61,627

Net after taxes, \$232,842; \$190,657; \$32,174. An important part of the road's March volume of freight business was accounted for by the continued large shipments of potatoes. Nine months' traffic in this commodity to March 31 reached 24,810 cars, against 21,181 cars in 1911.

PRICE OF LUMBER ADVANCED
CHICAGO—Seattle advices say that all kinds of lumber have been raised 50 cents a thousand feet.

AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY AWAITS COURT DECISION

Question of Cancellation of Ten Millions Common Stock of the National Involved in the Case

AN IMPORTANT SUIT

A legal decision most vitally affecting the future position of American Sugar in the industry will probably be rendered within a few days by the New Jersey courts. It involves the question of the cancellation of the \$10,000,000 common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company.

This suit was brought early in February, 1911, and the findings of the court may be expected almost any day.

The National Sugar Refining Company has outstanding \$10,000,000 preferred stock of which American Sugar owns \$5,280,000, or a majority and \$10,000,000 common stock. All but about \$500,000 of the common is owned by the Havemeyer estate.

The suit alleges that Mr. Havemeyer caused this stock to be issued to himself without consideration and that such an issue was a fraud upon the preferred shareholders.

If the suit against the company and the Havemeyer estate is successful, American Sugar will become the dominant owner in the property, while if the Havemeyer interests win, it is the expressed intention of Horace Havemeyer to run the National Company himself and enter into a thorough-going competition with the corporation of which his father was the chief creator.

National Sugar has an annual capacity about 25 per cent as large as American Sugar and outputs about 10 per cent of the total annual American refined sugar production. If American Sugar could secure a dominant interest in this company through court decree it would give the big corporation control of 52 per cent of the American sugar refining industry.

The recent strength in American Sugar shares and their advance to a high for the year of 131 is undoubtedly a belated market appreciation of the remarkable financial strength of this corporation. American Sugar has cash on deposit of over \$21,000,000. It has a surplus equal to \$46 per share of common stock. It has an annual average earning power for the \$45,000,000 common stock of between 12 and 14 per cent.

There is a distinct feeling among certain stockholders that larger dividends than 7 per cent should be inaugurated on the common. The management is disposed to wait, however, until all suits are cleaned up and the heavy work of property improvements, started in 1911, is finished. In all probability nothing will be done in the way of an increased common dividend before 1913. At the same time this sentiment does exist among influential shareholders and is shared by at least two of the company's directors.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Norfolk & Western will spend \$1,500,000 in building a big new coal pier at Lambert's point, near Norfolk. Pier will berth six steamers.

Combined deposits of Chicago national and state banks aggregate \$1,005,055,137, an increase of \$14,931,118 since Feb. 21 and 22, and are the largest on record, exceeding last year's by \$107,500,291.

New York Bank Note Company was lowest bidder for engraving and printing of new \$65,000,000 bonds of New York city. Its bid of \$23,000 was \$6430 less than that of American Bank Note Company.

Wabash receivers let contracts for \$5,000,000 new equipment and grading. Of \$10,000,000 available from receivers' certificates, \$3,500,000 goes for equipment, \$2,500,000 for double tracking, \$3,000,000 for liquidating back debts and \$1,000,000 for miscellaneous expenditures.

Every New York broker, beginning May 1 will be obliged to keep records of sales in account books of a form prescribed by state comptroller. This is in accordance with an amendment to stock transfer law passed by Legislature. It is expected that as a result of this new accounting from \$250,000 to \$500,000 additional revenue per annum will reach state treasury.

ORDER FROM HARVESTER

CHICAGO—International Harvester Company has given Jones & Laughlin order for 30,000 tons of steel bars for delivery this year. North Western gives American Bridge Company order for 1600 tons of girders; St. Paul gives it 302 tons of turnbuckles; Burlington and Northern Pacific gives others a few hundred tons for new buildings.

ROCK ISLAND

CHICAGO—Rock Island's April carloading shows a slight increase, but earnings are off considerably. Operating conditions as a whole are bad on account of floods, which hit southwestern territory hard. Crop conditions are generally good except in spots where late start was caused by late spring.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserves in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

Bank	Legal	Legal	Actual
	April 27	April 20	April 27
Union	28,372	27,067	29,876
Old Boston	268	255	300
State	25,1	24,8	26,6
New England	25,6	24,8	25,0
Atlantic	24,2	24,8	24,0
Second	20,0	20,0	20,0
Shawmut	27,9	25,7	29,4
Commerce	28,7	28,5	30,7
Webster & Atlas	25,1	25,0	26,0
Ellet	25,7	28,8	28,6
Fourth	25,7	25,7	26,5
First	26,7	26,1	26,0
Security	24,1	25,2	26,8
Fourth	25,7	25,7	26,5
Winthrop	25,2	25,0	25,5
Commercial	25,1	27,7	27,1
Average	26,3	26,1	26,3

Average legal reserve is 2.1 per cent higher and average actual reserve is .8 per cent higher than a week ago. Eleven of the 17 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 9 in actual reserve. Three banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against four below last week.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 30)

Among the boot and shoe dealers in leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Henry Abrahams; Essex, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Birmingham, Ala.—B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Philip Karl and H. Maestle of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex, Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vizoso; F. S. Hartford, Conn.—W. B. Maxwell; F. S. Havana, Cuba—J. and N. Frader; F. S. Nashville, Tenn.—L. H. Small and L. S. New York—Frank M. Redell; F. S. Oswego, N. Y.—A. F. McCarthy of A. F. McCarthy & Sons; Essex, Reading, Pa.—E. S. Knouse of Dives Pomeroy & Stuart; F. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Paul, Mo.—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schultz & Co.; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS
Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davidson of J. C. Gale & Co.; at Converse & Co., 27 South St. Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
London, Eng.—Mr. Roth and Mr. Bertman of Schlosser, Baker & Co.; 35 South St. St. Louis—A. G. McGehee of Brown Shoe Co.

DEPENDING UPON RAILWAY DEMAND

CHICAGO—Steel makers report natural lull after recent activity, but prices are firm, although almost all customers on mills' books contracted ahead at prices prevailing before recent \$1 advance. Prospects depend mainly on railroads, which display increasing interest. Mills are shipping to capacity, with good rail and other orders pending. Steel makers say Chicago price basis for shapes and plates should be \$1.50 instead of \$1.43.

Chicago furnace interests, while adhering to the general asking price of \$14.50 per ton for No. 2 foundry iron, are willing to shade this figure from 25 to 30 cents on attractive tonnages. Southern producers are practically shut out of the Chicago market, although heavy sales are being made in the outlying territory.

OIL COMPANY IS TO QUIT STANDARD

NEW YORK—Controversy between the Pierce and the Standard Oil interests in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company has taken a new turn. On April 12, H. M. Tilford, who owns 17 shares of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, wrote to H. Clay Pierce, president of that company, demanding permission to examine the books of the company.

President Pierce has mailed a copy of this letter to the stockholders, together with his reply, in which he charges that the Standard Oil Company has made every effort to destroy the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and says the Waters-Pierce Oil Company will no longer be dependent upon the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries for its supply of crude oil.

N. P. RAILROAD MAKES SURVEYS

DICKINSON, N. D.—Northern Pacific surveying crews that have been working on the extension of the Stanton line and in McKenzie county have practically completed their work.

The extension to be built into McKenzie county will be from Stanton, in Mercer county, and the road will run to Shafer, the county seat of McKenzie. Thence it will continue to Sidney, Mont.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS PLACED DURING THE LAST FOUR MONTHS

Some Good Inquiries in the Market for Cars and Locomotives and the Future Is Looking Brighter

NEED OF RAILWAYS

NEW YORK—Since Jan. 1 railroads have ordered a total of 33,000 cars, passenger and freight. Of this total about 38,000 were ordered during the first three months. It is estimated that total car orders for the first four months of 1912 will total close to 65,000. There are inquiries in the present market for about 30,000 cars. In this case orders would be running at the annual rate of 195,000 cars.

Number of cars ordered each year since including 1905, together with an estimate of what the first four months of this year will show, follows:

Year	Total	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1905	65,000	1905	61,000	1906	115,000	1907	135,000	1908	145,000
1909	145,000	1910	190,000	1911	195,000	1912	195,000	1913	195,000
1914	195,000	1915	195,000	1916	195,000	1917	195,000	1918	195,000
1919	195,000	1920	195,000	1921	195,000	1922	195,000	1923	195,000

*Estimate of total placed first four months.

Number of cars bought since 1903 and including 1911, is 1,330,400. This in seven years makes an average of 190,057 per year. Should present indications in the equipment market hold till the end of this year, a normal buying standard will have been reached. Several of the large steel men and equipment manufacturers do not hesitate to say that there is a shortage of cars on the roads and that it will take orders for between 150,000 and 200,000 cars to put the roads in condition.

There are some good inquiries in the market at present, including Canadian Pacific 4000, B. R. & P. 1000, Grand Trunk 3000, Louisville & Nashville 2000, and Wabash 1000.

In the table following, the largest orders placed in April are given, with the largest of the inquiries in the market:

Order	No.	Date	Inquiry
Atlantic	2,000	Apr. 12	Can. Pac. 4,000
Atl. & Mich.	1,000	Apr. 24	Gr. Trk. 3,000
Leb. Valley	250	Apr. 10	Lo. & N. 2,000
Leb. Valley	250	Apr. 26	Burling. 1,000
N. Eng. C. C.	200	Apr. 24	R. & P. 1,000
Great Nor.	200	Apr. 12	Wabash 1,000
Intercolonial	400	Apr. 24	C. & I. 1,000
Kingdon Ref.	200	Apr. 19	Lo. & N. 2,000
Illinois Cen.	100	Apr. 12	St. P. 1,000

The bulk of the car orders in April have gone to American Car & Foundry. Of the total orders announced for the month, this company has taken about 2400 cars. Cambria has taken 600, Pressed Steel 900, Pullman 1200, Grand Steel 1470, Western Steel Car & Foundry 1350, and Ralston Steel Car about 1200.

Of locomotive orders announced during the month, American Locomotive received about 144, while Baldwin Company received 60. Montreal Locomotive received an order for 25 engines from Canadian Pacific on April 24, the largest that has been taken by this company for some time.

There are some large locomotive inquiries in the market at present. Harriman lines will shortly buy 110, Permarquette 40, St. Louis & Southwestern 25, Seaboard Air Line 51, Grand Trunk 25, and Boston & Albany 10.

Taking the equipment situation from all angles, there is every reason to look for a good year, and equipment men are predicting increase in orders and better prices.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine was slightly firmer and the spot quotation was yesterday advanced to 49½¢ ex-yard. Business is of moderate volume and wholly routine.

Rosin—Quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and, in the absence of important demand, quotations remain entirely nominal. The Savannah market is reported unsettled and weak.

Common \$6.55 @ 6.60, D. 6.70, S. 6.65 @ 6.70, graded B \$6.80, D \$7.40, E \$7.10, F \$7.30, G \$7.30, H \$7.30, I \$7.40, K \$7.50, M \$7.60, N \$7.65, O \$7.70, WW \$7.70. Tar and pitch—Business continues slow and in jobbing parcels, with quotations unchanged at \$5.59 @ 5.75 for tar and \$4 @ 4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 48½¢. Sales 685, receipts 526, exports 394, stock 19,485. Rosins firm. Sales 1405, receipts 1787, exports 3320, stock 45,887. Prices: WW \$6.70 @ 6.75, WG \$6.65, N \$6.60, M \$6.57½, K \$6.55, I \$6.55, H \$6.55, G \$6.55, F \$6.55, E \$6.40 @ 6.42½, D \$6.25, B \$6.10.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 35s 6d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 36s 3d; rosin, common, easy at 16s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easier, \$6.05. Spirits machine steady at 45½¢. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$83.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

OIL-BURNING ENGINES

ALBANY—Public service commission has directed New York Central and Delaware & Hudson to prepare immediately for installation of oil-burning engines through Adirondack forest preserves for protection against fire.

BIG INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK

PITTSBURGH—At a special meeting of Philadelphia Company, increase in authorized capital from \$48,000,000 to \$73,000,000 was approved. The new stock will be 6 per cent cumulative and preferred as to assets. Stockholders also voted to issue \$10,000,000 5 per cent debentures maturing in 10 years, and convertible at holder's option into cumulative preferred.

Of the new preferred, \$6,000,000 will be exchanged for present preferred, \$10,000,000 be used for conversion and \$9,000,000 held in reserve for future requirements. Proceeds from sale of debentures will be used in upbuilding the street railway properties owned.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS BELIEVE BETTERMENT IS PERMANENT

Still Some Hesitancy Among Men Due to Political Disturbance but General Feeling Is More Optimistic—Steel Mills Busy

CHICAGO—A heavier tonnage was handled by the western railroads last week and officials were inclined to believe that the betterment was of a permanent character.

Some of the roads have not recovered entirely from the flood damages recently sustained, but that situation is rapidly changing for the better. General business throughout the West has not improved materially although the best authorities are looking for a slow but steady gain in mercantile and industrial conditions from now on.

There still remains, however, more or less hesitancy in connection with the political outlook and there is some apprehension in agricultural sections over the crop prospects, as there has undoubtedly been heavy losses sustained by the

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

WORLD MAY LEARN BY SHACKLES OF FINLAND

In Expected Absorption by Russia of Weaker People Writer Sees Warning of Aggression Still on March

NATIONS WATCHFUL

Germany and Sweden Seem to Draw Closer to Clear Understanding With Each Move Made by Muscovite

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the present moment, when the renewal of Russia's aggressive policy is being evidenced on all sides, one's attention should not be so fixed upon the Balkans, the Tigris valley and the shores of the Caspian as to be unconscious of the "arms of the Colossus" spread out in other directions. The center of activity of European politics for nearly a century has lain in the east, but it is only the clash of interests in the Balkans and on the plateau of Iran which renders these places politically important and rivets the attention of Europe. In other directions the great powers leave each other free to move as they please, and Russia is moving in Finland at the moment as she pleases with just the same purpose and in much the same way as she is moving in Persia.

Ever since 1899, when Russia asserted the right to legislate for Finland without the consent of the Finnish Diet, the Russification of Finland, although always in open violation of the constitution recognized and sworn to by each successive ruler at St. Petersburg since the time of Alexander I, has gone steadily and rapidly forward.

Diet Protests Ignored

Again and again has the Diet at Helsingfors, with all the dignity and patience so characteristic of this cultured people, protested against each successive breach of faith; but all the world knows the only answer to the manifesto of 1899 was the edict of 1900, and scarcely had this imposition of the Russian language upon the Finnish people as the official language in all public departments been finally enforced, when there came the now famous edict of 1901 replacing the Finnish by the Russian military system.

And so on year after year down to the present hour, and the question of the hour, the Russian control of the Finnish pilot service, every step a flagrant breach of the "fundamental laws" so long agreed upon and "a shock to the faith of treaties" which the world cannot assent to with impunity. Finland has small material resources with which to withstand the pure brute strength of Russia, but she has a power for united passive resistance only equaled by the Pole, a patience only equaled by the Jew and a belief in the ultimate triumph of right which is a lesson to humanity. "Beneficial and lasting results," declares the address of protest recently sent by the Finnish Diet to the Tsar, "can never be gained by a policy which places might over right," and it adds an appeal to the Emperor, "to assure the maintenance of right."

History Unmasks

Russia, of course, is full of protests, and the mask of "benevolent intention" if for a moment grimly and callously thrown aside, is quickly resumed. But here as in eastern affairs, and as in all affairs where Russia is concerned, the appeal must be to history to discover Russia's real intent; for as long as the aims and methods of St. Petersburg are so palpably unchanged the one sure way to read the future is to look into the past. And so to the Finn of today as, in perhaps the gloomiest hour in the history of his country, he looks back over the past century, the great landmarks all the way tell only of the steady oncoming of the Russian and his persistent efforts to crush out the national conscience of the Lutherans of Suomi.

"Much has happened," said the speaker in his address at the recent opening of the new Diet at Helsingfors, "since we last separated, much which is fitted to disquieten our minds. We have witnessed how the freedom of rights of the citizens have been suppressed, how our development has been rendered difficult, how laws and decrees have emanated which have violated our right of legislation. And more even than that, plans are on foot to divide our land and our people."

"What is intended by these measures is not difficult to comprehend, but it is the Finnish people's duty not to submit to the destruction of its political autonomy. Our land and people form one whole and we have the right to live as a nation, the right to be developed and strengthened in the protection of our laws. The defense of this right belongs to every citizen and above all to the Diet of Finland."

Few Words Are Summary

In these few words of earnest protest, for the political history of Finland for the last 30 years and more, but the diplomatist of Europe gives it all little by little, describes it as a domestic matter

and one unlikely to alter in the least degree the relations of the great powers. Here as elsewhere, however, so often the political pundit misses the true significance of events. The fact of Finland steadily Russified, its nationality suppressed, its free hands manacled, its people, clean and full of noble purpose, dragged into a groove which Russian bureaucracy alone can plough, viewed as a simple unrelated fact is bad enough, but this evidence of Muscovite policy viewed, as it ought to be viewed, as only another symptom of a growing aggression in all directions, as a manifestation at the very doors of western Europe of the historic policy of territorial aggrandisement for its own sake, which seems to form an essential part of the Romanoff conscience, is worse beyond all sufficiency.

Side by side with Russian policy in Finland must be placed her policy in Persia, and in Mongolia today and in Turcomania and Bokhara in the past. When Russia speaks of a fervent desire for peace and repudiates, as she is doing, all intentions of occupation and aggression in any direction, men will not be hoodwinked, they will look to Finland and Persia, and they will remember Bokhara and will take note of the score and more of crushed peoples whose ruined hopes and aspirations rise up in judgment on Muscovite duplicity.

Russia Needs Buffer

Russia, of course, is blind to her highest interests. If there was any real coherence and sound statesmanship in that policy which is fostered from the banks of the Neva it would have been seen long ago that the policy of a buffer state is just as necessary to Russia today as it was when Sweden was powerful, for every move of Russia in Finland tends to render more and more certain an ever clearer understanding between Sweden and Germany. The diplomatist, however, has so persistently taken it for granted that Germany's "waiting armaments" were turned against England that he has quite lost sight of the fact that the engine can be reversed. Russia, playing into the hands of Germany and she is doing more, she is alienating a race without which her fleet will be almost useless, for the Finn is Russia's only practical seaman.

Facts speak for themselves. Sweden is not fortifying Boden to find work for her unemployed, neither has she moved her fleet northward to Stockholm and the Gulf of Bothnia in order, as Blatchford once put it in another connection, to protect her summer tourists from "Chinese pirates." Russia does not construct a naval base at Hango to protect the Finn and Norway does not strengthen her northern frontier against the Lapps.

Nations Are Watching

It is true that the time for any real movement here is certainly not yet, but the solid conviction among the Teutonic nations that Russia aims to use a subjected Finland as a stepping stone for further advance, is too wide spread to be ignored. And yet it is being ignored and no lesson apparently is being learned from it.

Time was when a Russian advance into Persia would have set all England by the ears, when any idea of the passage of the Dardanelles by a Russian fleet would have brought the powers to their feet and a "strong representation" to St. Petersburg, but there is an army of 20,000 Russian troops at this moment in Persia and not three months ago Europe looked on calm and undisturbed while the question of questions in regard to the Dardanelles was reopened at Constantinople and Paris.

Europe is indeed "touched to a strange trustfulness" and as has been well said, "one cannot decide whether it is a child-like confidence in Russia's good faith or a reactionary's admiration of Russian government or a financier's greed for dividends which has so suddenly transformed their views."

Now it must be said that the aim of Russian policy in Finland is the total destruction of Finnish nationality and the Russification of a free and independent people.

In that packed and unrepresentative Duma of 1910 from which the few Liberals remaining in that assembly had walked out, when through the influence of Stolypin and Gontchikoff, the new laws against Finnish liberty had been finally rushed through, a reactionary leader started to his feet crying as he jumped over the benches in wild exultation, "Finis, finis, Finlandiae!" Time alone will show how right he was or how wrong.

TASMANIAN FRUIT EXPORT LARGER

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Aus.—Up to March 8, five fruit steamers had left Hobart this season with 148,229 cases, or 63,965 cases more than was shipped at the corresponding date last year. Three steamers arrived on March 8 to load 40,000 cases.

QUEENSLAND DEPOSITS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The amount to the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of February was £5,732,987, an increase of £32,913 in the amount deposited as compared with January.

PROSPEROUS SOUTH AUSTRALIA SPENDS MONEY FOR WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Coincident with the prosperity now being generally experienced in South Australia, a number of important and costly public works are in progress. For the most part these consist of improvements to the various harbors and ports and water conservation and reclamation works.

The estimated cost of the undertakings in hand to be paid for out of loan funds is £571,173, of which £140,988 has already been spent; and the works under revenue votes are estimated to cost £33,048, of which £10,096 has been spent. The total estimated cost of the works from loan and from revenue is, therefore, £604,221, of which £151,084 has been spent.

The principal works in progress are: Extensions and improvements to the outer harbor, Light's passage, additions and improvements to the Port Adelaide produce depot, surveys for weirs and locks on the River Murray, water conservation works in various hundreds, artesian bores in the northeast and other portions of the state and drainage works in the southeast district. In addition, the building of a number of jetties or improvements to existing structures is proceeding; improved navigation lights are being provided and dredging operations are being carried out at various ports.

In addition to the above, there are now in course of construction by contract three lines of railway which will open up a very large extent of arable country. The existing railway on Eyre's peninsula, which commences at Port Lincoln and runs inland for 51 miles, is being extended in two directions. One branch is being constructed to Minnipa, a distance of 107 miles and the other to Darke's peak, 78 miles from Cummins, where it will junction with the existing line. Good progress is also being made with the line from Tailem Bend, on the interstate line, to Brown's well, a distance of about 100 miles.

CONVICT SHIP BUILT IN 1792 IS TO CROSS OCEAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The sailing ship Success, built 120 years ago and with a history so varied as to savor almost of romance, is making her final voyage to the United States shortly.

She bears traces of her early history for when a merchant ship in East Indian waters she encountered the French in the Bay of Bengal in 1815, and her hull still shows shot marks. Later she was chartered to take a colony of settlers to Western Australia. In 1852, having again made a trip to Melbourne, she was bought by the government of Victoria as a convict ship.

When, at a later date, all prison hulks were ordered to be sold and broken up, the Success escaped by a mere clerical error and in 1890 she was bought for exhibition purposes. In 1896 she returned to England, making the journey in 165 days; and since then has been shown at different ports.

When the Success sails on her final trip to America she will carry wireless apparatus and one of the old convict cells will be used by the operator.

ANCIENT BOOK THROWS LIGHT ON GUILD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—An ancient book, which centuries ago recorded the organization of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, has been brought to light in the city of London. It is dated 1333 and faithfully chronicles the smallest events, proceedings and expenditure of the ancient city carpenters.

It appears that the work of the carpenters of that day was highly organized and that preference in employment was given to members. Curiously enough the guild itself was not formally incorporated until 1477 although "the book" was kept more than 140 years before. The brethren were assisted from a common box and when the common box did not prove sufficient for their needs individual members were called upon to make up the deficiency. The guild was religious and benevolent and ordered the trade in much the same way as it does now, but not quite so completely.

BIRMINGHAM HAS GAS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Birmingham's gas consumption for the year ending March 31, creates a new record, eight thousand million cubic feet being sold.

QUEENSLAND OPENS LAND

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Queensland government has decided to open to selection a further area totaling 437,308 acres.

INDIAN VILLAGE LIFE PLACID



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
NATIVES WEAVING ON INDIAN VILLAGE STREET

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA.—Though change is busy in the cities of India the ordinary village life of the country goes on in much the same way as it has gone on from time immemorial. Probably this is due to the self-contained nature of the village communities of India, which, in addition to the headman (patel), the accountant, the priest and schoolmaster and the watchman, have each their various trades, which are carried on from father

to son, from generation to generation. An Indian village often consists entirely of huts thatched with palmyra leaves. This is renewed yearly and forms an excellent shelter. It is quite a common sight to see weavers at work in the streets of an Indian village, where each trade has its own quarters and where, except for the more delicate work of the potters, most of the labor and life of the village is carried on out of doors.

TURKISH WOMEN TOLD TO RETURN TO THE VEIL

Sheikh-ul-Islam Declares That Those Who Put Aside Ancient Custom Are Liable to Be Punished by Courts

BAN ALREADY FELT

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The proclamation recently published by the Sheikh-ul-Islam has given rise to considerable comment. The edict is to the effect that all Muhammadan women who are not strictly adhering to the ancient custom of wearing the veil are infringing the Sheriat or religious law, and that henceforth any followers of any religion recognized by the state who transgress the precepts of their religion are liable to a punishment to be decided by the legal courts of the empire. Consequently the Muhammadan women to avoid judicial prosecution must wear the veil according to the prescriptions of the Sheriat.

In the meantime, however, Senator Ahmed Riza Bey and others are doing all in their power to encourage the higher education and general emancipation of women in the Ottoman empire, and it remains to be seen how long it will be possible for these women who have already set aside that archaic and certainly unnecessary custom to tolerate the oppression and servitude to which they are condemned by the proclamation of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

The government, it must be remembered, have been instrumental in arranging for Muhammadan girls to be instructed at the American college with the object of having them trained in western habits, so that they themselves may ultimately be in a position to educate the girls in their own country.

The proclamation of the Sheikh-ul-Islam has brought about a serious situation in so far as some of the students of the college are concerned, for the edict referred to was published when a number of them, including some Turkish girls, were away for the week end.

Several of these girls, although retaining the veil, had modernized their dress and were accordingly unable to return to the college in the clothes they were wearing when they went home. They were, therefore, obliged to borrow some of the old-fashioned and, it must be added, unbecoming skirts and chasabars from their relations, with the result that a very different body of Turkish students returned to the college on Monday. They are consoling themselves, however, with the recollection that this law is as frequently relaxed as it is enforced and they hope that the present prohibition will not last long.

The more enlightened women in Turkey realize that their hope does not lie in being neglected by the law, but rather in living under a just and sensible code, and there are many such educated and enlightened women who are working quietly and persistently for the rights of their sex and they will certainly not be satisfied until a better day has dawned for the Turkish women.

ENVER BEY NOTES PASS FOR MONEY AMONG THE ARABS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Lokalanzeiger relates a story which is characteristic of Major Enver Bey's promptness of action in economic as well as in military matters. In the Baghdad district commanded by him the trade was at a standstill, the Arabs had lost confidence and courage, they had taken goods to market but no money being forthcoming they had desisted.

Knowing that the long campaign before him could not be carried on successfully as long as this state of things lasted, the intrepid major set down at his desk, wrote out red and white tickets to serve as money and sealed them with his ring. So great was the Arab's faith in his splendid leader that the Enver notes passed everywhere for money and trade has revived throughout the entire district.

BIRDS BUILD IN TRUCK WHEELS DURING STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—One effect of the recent stoppage of business in regard to coal was that 14 trucks were hauled into a siding at Maidenhead station, where they remained, undisturbed until the miners returned to work and the trucks were brought out to be put into use again. Then it was found that blackbirds had built nests in the wheels. These were all on the sunny side and each rested comfortably on an axle. In one the eggs had already been deposited. The station at Maidenhead is raised above the level of the ground around it and one side faces open country. The slowness of business deceived the birds into thinking that a charming home had been unexpectedly provided for them.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS WILL BE HELD SHORTLY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The National Peace Congress will be held from May 15 to 19 in the Caxton hall, Westminster. The first day of the congress will be devoted to the consideration of international difficulties and international peace. In the evening of the same day there will be a conference on education and international peace, presided over by Sir James Yoxall, M. P.

On the second day there will be a conference on commerce and war presided over by A. Gordon C. Harvey, M. P., and in the evening a further conference on armaments and labor with J. Ramsay MacDonald in the chair. On the seventeenth the subject discussed will be international arbitration, Sir J. Macdonnell presiding. On May 18 (Peace day) the delegates will be entertained at Oxyeys Grange, Watford, Buckinghamshire.

DANISH ART SHOWN IN BRIGHTON, ENG.

(Special to the Monitor)

BRIGHTON, Eng.—An interesting exhibition of modern Danish art, the first collection of Danish modern works ever exhibited in England, was opened recently at the Brighton art galleries. Among the pictures were two by Professor Tuxen, the Danish court painter of the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. These pictures, which have been lent by King George, are being exhibited publicly for the first time.

BELFAST HONORS AMBASSADOR

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast corporation has decided to elect the Hon. Whitlaw Reid, the United States ambassador, a freeman of the city

PRINCES' TRUST SAID TO PLAN LINE FROM EMDEN TO AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The rumor of the intention of the Princes' Trust, or Hohenlohe group, as it is frequently termed, to establish a new steamship service on a large scale between Emden and New York is causing a good deal of comment in Hamburg and Bremen mercantile circles.

Whether the scheme will be realized remains to be proved, and, according to a well-informed source, is hardly probable. In the first place Emden lacks the hinterland which renders Hamburg and Bremen particularly suitable for the maintenance of big shipping traffic, and for this reason the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has never entertained the idea of a regular service from that port, although repeatedly urged to do so.

The German Chartered Steamship Company, which was floated the end of last year, another of the many companies that have been called into existence by the Hohenlohe Trust, with an experienced managing director, has applied for concessions for the transport of German emigrants. The company at present, however, possesses no ships at all, and as only freight vessels and not passenger steamers can be purchased, and in consideration of the fact that the building of the latter takes a considerable time, the whole matter is not likely to take

RUINS OF FAMOUS PRIORY CHURCH MAY BE GUARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

COLCHESTER, Eng.—The question of the preservation of the ruins of the old priory church of St. Botolph's is occupying the serious attention of the inhabitants of Colchester.

The dilapidation of two centuries and a half are responsible for the damage, a heavy overgrowth of ivy having also hastened the process of deterioration. The attention of the board of works has been called to the threatened loss of the ruin and it is hoped that it may be scheduled under the act of Parliament and thus be kept in repair at the public cost.

The priory church stands as a monument of English history. It was the first house of the St. Augustine Canons in England, having been founded with the consent of Anselm. Five centuries later, at the time of the reformation, the nave was used for worship by permission of Henry VIII, and remained the parish church until 1648, when Fairfax laid siege to the town of Colchester and the church was heavily battered by the fire of both besieged and besiegers.

tangible form for several years, if then there would of course be no lack of funds for such a proceeding, as the Hohenlohe Trust consists of Germany's multi-millionaire princes, among them the Kaiser's intimate friend, Prince Furstenberg. It is considered highly probable that the question of concessions and other points have been discussed during the prince's recent visit to his majesty at Corfu.

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THE HOME FORUM

BROWNING AND SOME MEMORIES

At Dawn

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

NOW the Browning centenary is with us and the Browning clubs are wide awake. Who of mature experience does not remember when in the United States at least it required some little moral courage to confess that one really enjoyed Browning? One recalls a bright morning on the beach at Siasconset, with the sands lying white upon white, the ocean blue upon blue, the breaking curlers only a degree more brilliant than the jeweled shore against which they wreaked themselves.

The group of summer people—there are so many delightful native folk on Nantucket that the summer folk wear their designation with a difference from those in other resorts—was well met under the gay striped awning which formed a center of hospitality on the unusual expanse. There was the girl from the West, with hair that would have delighted Titian; the girl from Washington, D. C., famous for her exquisite diction; the girl from New York whose French heels were in those days the object of doubtful admiration even on the part of other girls, for everybody wore common sense shoes then where everybody goes tip-topping now. There were the boys from Yale and Princeton, in blazers that vociferously proclaimed their alma mater's glory; there was the Harvard youth whose crimson cap was a more subdued form of academic advertisement and of course there was the girl from Boston, who needs no description. "I'm from Boston" is simple and sufficient.

The girl from the West perhaps was trying to quiz the girl from Boston, whose mother was a member of the Browning Club and attended Dr. Hale's church. The Detroit girl affirmed herself an omnivorous reader and her list of favorites caused Miss St. Botolph to twist round on her elbow with a new interest. "Yes," Miss Detroit was saying, "I can read Emerson, though even if I don't understand him it wouldn't matter, for nobody else out there does. But I have never yet dared tell anybody at home that I can read Browning."

Miss St. Botolph replies with an air of conscious pride, "We don't find him so difficult in Boston. We study him so much. One lady wrote to him once to ask the meaning of a certain passage which everybody had disagreed about, and what do you think he answered? He simply said that he had really forgotten just what he did mean when he wrote those words, and anybody was at

perfect liberty to get whatever he could out of them."

"Which I really think was quite sensible, for a poet," rejoined the girl from New York.

The Yale boys waxed irreverent, however, and were very sure that Browning never had meant anything by anything he ever said, but just chose all the long words in the dictionary and mixed them up at random. The lad with the "tiger" blazer mischievously inquired if he wasn't the chap who wrote "Tom Brown at Rugby." The Harvard boy with elaborate carelessness thrust his fist into a side pocket and one happened to know that he was making sure that his copy of "Men and Women" was well out of sight. This characteristic of a Harvard man, to be modest about confessing that he knows things in books, has not altered much in the years between.

But when one remembers that Robert Browning had had work to get his poems printed at one period unless he promised the publisher something of his wife's at the same time (so he told Mrs. James T. Fields) and that the careful old Chambers Encyclopedia gave more than eight columns to Mrs. Browning and less than two to Robert, who was put in a section with other poets now forgotten, it is not surprising that the youth of the United States needed a period of growth within hailing

Not to the man who goes
Not to the man who goes
But twines a flower round his tools
of trade;
Who boasts not what he does nor
what he knows;
Who brings no sword but love to
conquer strife;
And, king of self, of nothing is
afraid.
—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

distance of Robert Browning. Now his poems are as much a matter of course even on the parlor table as Longfellow's own, and far better worn on the shelves of the reader.

A writer like Browning really makes a new language of the vernacular, and the generation has to learn to speak it. Once mastered his speech is as intelligible as any other. In a certain sense every human being has his own speech and those nearest to some of us have not yet mastered our language. Perhaps it is an advantage to any man to have so strongly individual a vocabulary that it makes other people stop and ponder. Writing which is too easily read is like to be passed over swiftly, like a smooth road. Where the way is difficult one is forced to go slowly and has the chance to look around and see what is to be seen.

Tiny Landscape

When it comes to landscape gardening the intensiveness of the Japanese is shown in a wonderful manner. In front of a little shop on lower Broadway, which is constantly surrounded by an admiring throng, is a garden which can literally be held in one hand. It boasts a tree, some rocks, a gravel path and a miniature hut.

The most wonderful specimen, however, is a model contained in an earthen dish scarcely larger than a dinner plate. It is a complete landscape, disclosing frowning cliffs, at whose base runs a tiny river; there are also boulders overgrown with moss, an ivory temple, and, overhanging the rocks, a bona fide fir tree about eight inches in height. There is an air of solidity and naturalness about the model that is most convincing, and a spectator is impressed with the sensation of viewing a slice of nature through the little end of an opera glass.

—New York Tribune.

FROM the dense hawthorn bushes on the hill a dim twittering of birds came intermittently as though the light of the sun were stealing through their windows, stirring them against all inclination to the necessities of another day. After each faint rustling of their voices, doubtless they laid down their heads again on the warm pillow of their wings—sparrows, greenfinches, chaffinches, all alike. There was just that cold catch in the air which made the morning yet too early to be abroad. Still, in another moment, they were chattering once more. When the sun calls you, there is little use in procrastination. You must get up.

There was twittering of birds then upon the hillside, but down in the valley, where the Avon stretched through the gray meadows, the moist air still hung cold and heavily. There, the only sound was the rushing of the water as it tumbled over the old weir by Trafford Mill.

Across the meadows, there stood the great encampment of an army, the white tents of the mist, the dim forms of the willows and the may-trees, like horses tethered by their side. Only the cattle moved there—a cow at early grazing, shifting one reluctant step at a time and with another being lost amid the white encampment of the mist.

By the river side, the tips of the reeds pecked out, a thousand bayonet points into the sun. The pale pink of the willow herb had already faintly caught the light; and above all this, away up into the zenith of the cloudless sky was a glow of golden primrose gilding the tops of the elm trees and wrapping the heights of the uplands in the warm promise of a faultless day.

Through infinite degrees the soft moisture melted beneath the sun, until only the spiders' webs, stretched taut upon the reddening brambles, were gray—such lace a fairy might have wrapped about her shoulders. —E. T. Thurston in the Bookman.

CHILDLIKENESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERHAPS the most impressive illustration of simplicity that has yet been given to the world was shown by Christ Jesus more than nineteen hundred years ago, when, in response to his disciples' inquiry, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" Jesus "called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

This statement by the Master, who knew so well how to present matters in a clear, a strong and an appealing manner, goes to show that the child at his best always is an example of pure and sweet simplicity, always is a quiet and modest demonstrator of the plain truth and perfect love which the great Teacher and Healer came to establish among mankind. Such a child always is a noble and tireless helper, a sure and high inspiration, so remote are his thoughts from sin and self, so glorious are his impulses and ambitions and desires.

Nothing is more beautiful and touching than the way in which right-minded children imbibe and reflect the truth which makes clear and imperative all of the precepts and practices of the meek, humble, and lowly Nazarene who, when but a little child himself, "waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him."

At almost every turn are seen the wonderful willingness and readiness on the part of children to learn about the omnipotent and ever-present goodness of God and also about His perfect universe, in-

cluding man, who is so vividly pictured in the first chapter of Genesis as the image and likeness of God, having dominion over all the earth; to learn, too, that it is both possible and necessary, right here and now, to begin to know and prove the truth which really does make free from fear and evil, sickness and accident, sorrow and crying, and which really does bring into the world the kingdom of heaven, that is, the kingdom of righteousness, of harmony, freedom, happiness and peace. So genuinely sincere, so simple, sweet and pure are the thoughts of right-thinking children that whenever one comes in contact with them, these words of the Master, who was himself so ideally childlike in all that he said and did, become more tender and lovely, more helpful and sustaining: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Many instances are recorded in which healing work, physical, mental and moral, has been accomplished through the clear and unadulterated Christlike understanding of children; and surely what it is possible and right for children to do it is possible and right for their elders to do also, if the latter will but apply themselves in the same gentle, honest, unaffected and impersonal way.

"But how is that done?" Here is the best answer that could be given, for it is the answer by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, who writes thus on page 242 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "There is but one way

to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than god, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

No words could be more plain and simple than those. None could more briefly sum up and emphasize the teaching of Christian Science and disclose the secret of its practice. It is the impersonal, loving and holy realization of the immortal beauty and worth of these very words which has already healed and is today healing unnumbered cases of physical, mental and moral discord and distress.

Christ Jesus said that mankind shall come to know the truth and that the truth shall make them free. What is this truth? It is just a simple, quiet, modest, childlike understanding of Almighty God and of His perfect creation, an understanding which makes goodness and Love and Life omnipotent and eternal and, consequently, gives neither power nor place to that which seems to assert itself as sin, sickness, sorrow and death. The Master was the perfect demonstrator of divine Truth because he was able to uncover and annihilate every bit of evil or error, everything that was at all opposed to God, good, which came across his path. He it was who healed all manner of sin and sickness, who turned water into wine, walked on the wave, stilled the tempest and even overcame both for himself and for others that arch enemy which the world calls death.

Christ Jesus was "the way," that is, his great and grand example was set for all men and women, and it can be patterned after by them at all times and in all places if they will but take him at his word and learn to follow him without reservation. In defining the true Christian what did the Master say? This: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." He might have said, He who understands me and my mission by perceiving divine Truth, Mind, Principle, which guides and sustains me, shall be able successfully to destroy so-called error and its effects, thus repeating my works, and, by letting his light shine before men, shall be the means of winning others to the Christ-way, so that greater works shall be done (not greater in quality but in quantity); for I myself have conquered the world, the flesh and evil, and I now go to my Father, that is, I now establish forever my "spiritual identity in the likeness of the divine" (Science and Health, p. 51).

What prevents us from persevering? Laziness; we are unwilling to put forth the necessary effort. Selfishness; we think of our own desires and pleasures more than of the service of Christ and the welfare of others. Discouragement; we expect results too soon and are unwilling to wait for the natural processes of growth. Disloyalty; we deliberately do what we know to be wrong and this unnerves the arm, stills the tongue and paralyzes the effort.—The Rev. Parris T. Farwell.

The value of a man is not in his skin, that we should touch him.—Thorac.

INDIAN PLYING HIS NEW TRADE



(Photo by George R. King)
TESUQUE SHOEMAKER, NEW MEXICO

SOMEbody remarked lately that on returning to the United States from a trip in Mexico he found several Americans who had to be reminded that Mexico City was not in New Mexico. The cut shows, however, a glimpse of native life in New Mexico which would perhaps excuse any one for fancying that the place is closer related to regions across the border than it is to the United States.

The trend lately would seem, however, to make the Indian not a ward of the

nation but really a citizen, in which case we may look to see him laying aside all those peculiarities which still mark him—as the long hair and the bound forehead—and making himself as much like the white man as the Chinese are lately doing. An Indian as a shoemaker is a natural step of progress from his long time skill at forming moccasins that were models of beauty and comfort if not so practical as the white man's shoe, evolved from the ancient sandal.

COLLEGE DAYS OF OLD

THE reminiscences of former President Angell of Michigan University tell of his boyhood's schooling and how in the little district school in Rhode Island, where he went, the boys used to make their own copy books by sewing unruled paper into rough brown paper covers and then ruling it off for themselves. When he was sent away to school he found that he was ahead of the other boys in arithmetic, so it was decided that he should give all his time to Latin. He says that this intensive schooling did him much good. The master, whose own habit was to drill the boys in grammar for two years, put him in charge of his sister who gave the pupil instead a book of easy reading lessons with the paragraphs, and when he had read through it he was able to go into the class with the boys who had been at work two years.

He at last entered Brown University and says of this opportunity: "To us country boys as we entered upon college life nothing was more fascinating and more novel and helpful than access to the well-furnished libraries. Boys who are reared in the neighborhood of libraries can have no appreciation of the sensations which we country lads, whose supply of books had been most meager,

but whose thirst for reading was insatiable, experienced in being ushered into a large library and told that all these books were 'flow at our service.'"

He goes on to describe the literary partisanships that flourished in those days (today the lads are contesting the abilities of some athletic champion or at most a political hero). He says: "Men were divided as Carlylists or anti-Carlylists, Coleridgians or anti-Coleridgians, and literary, philosophic and historic theories were discussed as hotly as the current political questions of the day."

Lovely Lavenders

When living in southern California last winter, I was invited to dine at the home of a hospitable acquaintance. Her husband himself was charming; but the chief beauty was the lavender garden, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. Every plant, shrub, tree, or flower bore lavender blossoms, or blossoms shading into darker tints of heliotrope or purple. No other color except the green foliage was to be seen.

Some lovely low lavender flower, unknown to me, bordered the paths like flaring ribbons. Great masses of ageratum and bushes of heliotrope were blooming along the front of the house. Vines with lavender or purple blossoms shaded the piazza. Beds of beautiful lavender flowers of various sorts were set here and there with skill and artistry. Evidently lavender was her color and her hobby. The varieties and the varied shades prevented any tiresome sameness.

With lilacs, and wistaria, and dahlias, and asters, and iris, and pansies, and ageratum, and other plants of similar tone, lavender gardens can be as easily made in the East, even if they do not bloom lavishly in January.

Thrice happy time, Best portion of the various year, in which Nature rejoiceth, smiling on her works. Lovely, to full perfection wrought. —Phillips.

Men who economize should be careful that they do not become econo-misers. —Lippincott.

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Boyhood Long Ago

One of the men who are remembered for having done things to help women, is Matthew Vassar, and there is an interesting story told of his boyhood. He lived with his father and mother on a country road near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson river, and one day he was to be seen hurrying along the road with his mother toward the ferry landing down on the river bank.

They kept looking behind them as if expecting pursuit, and not till they caught sight of the boat did the look of relief begin to appear. They were running away. Matthew had a great ambition to rise in the world and he something better than his father had been. He did not like his father's business and his mother, too, felt that she wanted her boy to go out into the world and learn what he could and to have a chance at a better kind of life. So she packed up his clothes in a bundle and went herself with him as far as the ferry.

After he reached the other side of the big river he walked and walked along the road toward the town of Newburgh till darkness fell. Then he almost wished himself back at home, eating the good supper he knew his mother was preparing. The dark pines whispered mysteriously and the little boy thought the big world was not half so pleasant as he had hoped. But presently along came a man in a wagon who took the boy in to give

him a lift, and liked him so much that he took him to his own home and gave him a place to work in his own store, near Newburgh. But after a few years the boy went back home to see his mother and decided after all to stay in Poughkeepsie and build up his father's business. In the end he made a great fortune for those days, and he gave it to found the girls' college at Poughkeepsie which bears his name.

Picture Puzzle



What sea?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 30, 1912

Sentiment and Civics

THE citizens of a leading city on the Pacific coast have just had a civic celebration with rose-planting as the universal duty. In a variety of ways adults and youth used the time for planting and adorning parks, squares, family gardens and places otherwise likely to spring up with weeds and tares. In a few days the citizens of the vast state of Texas are to celebrate "Mothers day." Maternity in all its noblest aspects is to be sung about, described in eloquent speech and brought home with vivid power to youth. If dutiful and appreciative, their filial virtues will thus be but more surely fixed; if wayward and prodigal, they may be led home to the persons whose love for them is most constant.

Here are but two of many illustrations right at hand to prove the thesis that American communities are more idealistic and less materialistic than they were twenty years ago. Ideas and ideals begin to challenge practicalities and possessions. The heart and the eye, love and beauty, now occasionally have their sway. How far the altered attitude is due to the habit of travel and the spoil in the way of enlarged visions of social achievement which tourists bring back, it is not for us to say. This factor counts, no doubt.

Certainly repetition of the courtesy of Japanese tourists to this country, recently shown in their presentation to the city of New York of several thousand cherry trees for planting on Riverside drive, will tend to strengthen ties of sentiment between the two peoples; and the initial action by the Japanese, in itself, is one of those admirable manifestations of sentiment, by a people only recently introduced to commerce and industry, which occidentals would do well to imitate.

Why should not states and cities occasionally be generous one to another? What is there in collective action that debars display of the graces and amenities which characterize the best types of individuals? The French republic, as such, is giving to the state of New York, as custodian of the Champlain monument soon to be unveiled, a bust of the explorer by Rodin. Here is a hint with a lesson. States and cities that have sentiment and imagination and are not wholly subordinate to calculating reason are, as compared with others, much more civilized and more attractive places of abode.

Seeing for One's Self

IN TALES of the Orient such as are typically exemplified in the "Arabian Nights," the narrator often lends interest to the story by describing the powerful ruler who assumed a disguise and went about among his people to find out precisely what they were saying about him and other agents of government. So informed, the ruler could then proceed intelligently about his business of ruling; if for the people's good, then with their just or unjust criticisms clearly in mind, and if with further personal aggrandizement in view, then aided for further acts of duplicity or arbitrary power by the knowledge surreptitiously obtained. A modern state or city executive often wishes that he might wander out among the people to overhear their estimates of him, might get behind the scenes of subordinates' cabals or know the bottom facts of alliances which he must obey or defy as an official. To get this information he may resort to strategy, using others. But he always would much prefer first-hand information. His own eyes, and ears are witnesses that he would trust most.

This homily is prompted by the announcement that the young reform mayor of Cincinnati is dissatisfied with the evidence which others bring him about ways in which city departments are administered. He has no finance commission, independent and vigorous and designed for watchful and thorough probing, such as Boston's mayor can summon to aid him at any time. A long regime of machine politics has filled the subordinate posts with men who are not likely to tell Mayor Hunt any more facts than they have to. So the Cincinnati executive proposes to see things for himself. He is to sally forth from the executive offices, camp out at department headquarters, watch the official wheels go round, see how citizens are dealt with, and gather his own information. It sounds practicable. Much depends upon accuracy of observation and soundness of inference. Certainly he will emerge from the test wiser than if he sat still and took from others, at face value, whatever they proposed to make him believe.

Mayor Hunt's scheme does not include assuming a disguise and wandering about at night through bazaars and frequented places, hearing candid words. That is too far removed from American habits. Espionage, even in a good cause, is distasteful to the American man. Yet there is something to consider in the plan worked out by the oriental rulers whom fiction has immortalized.

Another Side to Porto Rico

MEYER BLOOMFIELD of the vocation bureau, who has been studying conditions in Porto Rico, is not as happily impressed with them as some other recent students of the island have been. If Mr. Bloomfield's mission should do no more, however, than to teach us to accept with a liberal thought the various and apparently conflicting testimony that comes from the different possessions, it would still have been worth while. Mr. Bloomfield finds that the Porto Ricans are divided into two classes, the enormously rich and the extremely poor. He finds that the larger capitalists are doing relatively nothing for the public welfare. The rich men of the island show little appreciation of their opportunities. There is too much absenteeism. Class antagonism is developing, he says, as a result of all this. The want of sympathy among the prosperous for the masses of the people, who are toilers, is creating unrest, discontent and social and political discord and disturbance.

It may be said that, taken as a whole, the testimony that has reached the United States during the last two or three years, whether through officials or through representatives of the political parties or through delegates directly from the people, does not bear out Mr. Bloomfield's statements. One need not be actually on the ground to see that much of the evidence given with regard to the

improvement of conditions on the island is influenced by comparison with conditions as they existed ten or twelve years ago. The working people of Porto Rico, it need not be said, are not even now on or anywhere near the plane of the working people of Europe or America, but they are, unless all the testimony is false, much better paid, much better fed and much better clothed and housed than they were a few years ago.

That Mr. Bloomfield has been able to see failure where others had seen progress and a fair measure of success in the task of lifting the Porto Ricans to a higher level, may be due simply to the fact that, for purposes of comparison, he has taken conditions as they are elsewhere rather than as they were in Porto Rico a few years ago. It is well that he has seen so clearly the other side of it. One mistake into which the United States should not fall is that of assuming, with self-satisfied air, that everything is all right when, as a matter of fact, everything may be all wrong. If the rich and prosperous in Porto Rico are shirking their obligations and responsibilities, if there is among them illegal evasion of taxation, if they are absenting themselves unduly from their estates, then these are matters that call for prompt and effectual redress. Mr. Bloomfield's statements should be taken and considered for what they are worth, without prejudice and with the purpose of reaching the truth and acting in accordance with it.

A NATIVE of Vermont endowed with Yankee shrewdness and thrift, who made a large fortune in Michigan lumber lands and in Chicago real estate, gained national fame as the patron of the "small college." Five million dollars were distributed by him on terms which brought thrice that sum into the treasuries of many of the smaller educational institutions of the West, the interior and the border states. He stripped himself of all his property, save a small annuity, if thereby he might keep alive and in more robust fashion institutions remote from urban centers, providing education for deserving and self-supporting students, and positive in their religious and ethical influence on impressionable youth.

This Yankee donor, Dr. Pearsons, was not at all hesitant about imposing upon colleges which he aided conditions which some of them found it difficult to meet. His left hand knew all that his right hand gave. There was nothing secretive about his philanthropy. He forced other donors to action that often caused resentment. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the thoroughness of the man's devotion to his cause, and that, too, at a time when the emphasis everywhere in contemporary activity was on "bigness," forces admiration. He knew what the small college of New England had done for that section of the country in its effort to create a literate citizenship. He believed in the cultural type of education which still dominates the "small college" of America. He wished the youth of the heart of the country, lads from the farms and girls from the villages, to be educated under social conditions and in an environment more homelike to them than they would have if they found their way to urban centers and large universities.

In this role Dr. Pearsons was a conserving factor in the process of American education, and he lived long enough to see a reaction in the theory of higher education which tends to indorse his contention. There are a variety of reasons why many of the largest academic institutions, if they could, would gladly delegate to the isolated "small college" much of the work now done in the first two years of the collegiate departments of the universities. The superior opportunity of the small college for that education which comes from contact with fertilizing and character-creating personalities is apparent; so is its exemption from those diverting extra activities, social and intellectual, which tempt the youth who needs to concentrate, and who has neither time nor funds for a life that is dual in its loyalties.

Making Way for Traffic

WITH Arlington street cut through from Boylston street to the newly developed Park square region a betterment of traffic conditions has been legalized in that region of Boston's retail trade. The authorization by the Legislature of widening of Avery street turns an insignificant alley, lying between West and Boylston streets and uniting Tremont and Washington streets, into a thoroughfare which will relieve congestion in an already crowded district. Now that the bill is passed, efforts are being made to induce the Governor to veto it. He is hearing arguments pro and con. The merits of the bill and the necessities of the situation are such that if it cannot be shown to be wrong in principle or to call for wasteful expenditure it should be signed. Negligence of remonstrants to act while the measure was being debated prior to enactment is no reason why the law should be defeated now.

The longer the operation of the new subway from Cambridge and places beyond is watched the more certain is the conviction that something must be done by the city to facilitate as much as possible the retail business of the section in which it is now planned to transform an alley into a street. Compared with sums that later may have to be spent for relief of congestion, the Avery street bill plan calls for a moderate amount. Care should have been taken in providing a maximum of betterments, thus to have reduced the expense to taxpayers in general; but the important thing now is opening of traffic at a reasonable cost.

It is said that Cleveland is now experimenting with a pay-as-you-leave car, probably with the idea of seeing whether it is possible to arrange things in any way so that the average passenger will actually have the nickel ready.

THE time may come, of course, when sowing on the great farms of the West will be done by aeroplane, but for the present the agricultural schools are confining themselves to instruction along other lines.

ONE of the latest inventions is a machine that will broil 700 steaks in six minutes. A machine that will broil one steak rightly in 15 minutes would be certain to become more popular.

PERHAPS one reason why the newspaper humorists are not having as much fun as usual with the early strawberries this season is that the early strawberries this season are no joke.

THE one thing likely to result from a heated personal argument over politics is a wider difference of opinion than ever between the persons who engage in it.

Why Small Colleges Were Aided

THE world has had its stone age; it has passed out of its iron age within the memory of many; it is now well into its steel age, and it looks as if it were moving rapidly toward what with equal reason might be called its cement age. The bureau of statistics of the United States department of commerce and labor has been engaged in the collection of data bearing on this subject, with the result of discovering that the production, consumption and exportation of cement in this country are all making remarkable gains. The quantity of cement produced, for instance, grew from 8,000,000 barrels in 1890 to 78,000,000 barrels in 1910, the value in the same period having increased from \$6,000,000 to \$69,000,000. It is probable that in no other branch of trade, with the possible exception of the automobile, has there been anything like the same growth.

Exportations of cement have increased from a mere valuation of \$163,000 to \$4,349,000 in ten years. In 1912 the quantity and value of the cement exported by the United States will probably amount to forty times as much as the quantity and value of the cement exportations of this country in 1900. From all appearances, the bureau points out, the United States is leading the world at present in the production of cement for industrial purposes. The production of Germany is less than half that of the United States, while the production of England is only two thirds that of Germany. Most of the 78,000,000 barrels of cement produced in this country in 1910 was consumed at home. Pennsylvania is the largest producer of cement among the American states, its product being about one third of the whole. The states following next in order are Indiana, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Michigan and New York.

The cement is of the character known as "Portland," and it may be interesting to the general reader to learn something of its composition. According to the United States geological survey, it is produced by burning a finely ground artificial mixture containing essentially lime, silica, alumina and iron oxide in certain definite proportions. The combination is formed by mixing limestone or marl with clay or shale, or by substituting low magnesia blast furnace slag for the clay or shale. It is through this slag connection that the United States Steel Corporation finds an entrance to the field and becomes almost a dominating influence in the industry.

The introduction of cement on a large scale has brought about many changes in the character of public improvements, in viaduct, bridge, tunnel, subway and sewer building, and in house construction. It has made, generally speaking, for economy, for cleanliness and for neatness. It has by no means reached the limit of its employment. Within the last few years the "cement appearance," so objectionable to many where the composition is used in architecture, has been largely eliminated. It is capable of receiving various finishes, and, as may be seen in some of the newest subways, it can be marbled and used for ornamentation in balustrades and wainscoting. Altogether, the cement age gives promise of being an agreeable one, providing that it does not run to extremes.

RECOMMENDATIONS for the improvement of the harbor of New York, made in a report submitted to the war department by Col. W. H. Black, engineer in charge of that port, have been transmitted to Congress by Secretary Stimson and are now before the House committee on rivers and harbors. They contemplate the deepening of channels in the Hudson river, at a cost of \$1,570,000, for the greater accommodation of Atlantic liners. The projects involved are approved by General Bixby, chief of engineers. There is hardly a question but that they will have the approval of the committee and of Congress, for the simple reason that their necessity is made clear. It might be said with propriety in this connection that whenever New York has the improvement of its harbor in view no effort is spared by those representing the city to clarify the matter for the benefit of those representing the government.

It is shown in the present instance that increased depth in the Hudson is demanded in order to meet the requirements of the large transatlantic passenger vessels that ply as far up as Twenty-third street and the large freight carriers that go higher than that point. Conditions have changed in shipping during the last few years, and the modern harbor must adjust itself to these changes. The channels that were deep enough to accommodate the biggest liners a decade ago will not do today. The plan now is for the dredging of a channel 800 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water off Ellis island to Newark street, Hoboken; to deepen an irregular-shaped shoal off Hamburg avenue to a depth of 40 feet; to dredge a channel 550 feet wide and 20 feet deep along the Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront; to remove an irregular-shaped shoal in the east side of the river between West Nineteenth street and West Thirty-second street to a depth of 40 feet, and to remove rock near the Battery and an obstruction near Spuyten Duyvil creek.

These details are worthy of consideration, because they may serve to show other ports that are looking forward to increased business how thoroughly and sweepingly New York goes about its harbor affairs. Nothing is asked here that will not appear reasonable; there is no hesitation about asking for everything that is necessary to improve the channels of the leading harbor of the country. Would not the attention to details, the thoroughness and clearness, so manifest in the procedure of New York, not only here but in all such cases, be valuable to other ports in pressing forward their claims for government aid to improvements? The commerce of the country is growing rapidly; unusual impetus will be given the shipping industry by the opening of the Panama canal. The nation will not be penurious in dealing with those ports that can and will show good cause for claiming appropriations, but it is a first essential that the claims shall be set forth clearly and fully and that they be prosecuted vigorously.

THAT Congress continues to sit through it all is something for which the United States should congratulate itself. Things are not as complicated as they might be if the members of both houses were free to take the stump.

FOUR THOUSAND more sailors and 400 more marines are wanted at once for the navy, and it is not altogether a deplorable thing that young men are in such demand elsewhere that recruits are hard to get.

Increasing Use of Cement

Improvement of New York's Harbor